

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1931

No. 18

The Bridge That Failed



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"Curing" Discontent by Driving It Underground

The "Canadian Forum's" Protest

The *Canadian Forum* of Toronto vigorously protests in a recent issue against the police drive recently launched under the direction of some Provincial Governments, with the apparent co-operation and support of the Dominion, against freedom of speech in Canada. The *Canadian Forum* includes on its editorial staff Canadians who are distinguished in several fields. Its protest is based upon the belief that all forms of persecution for the expression of political opinion are to be condemned. We publish the protest because we believe that the time has come when Canadians who have a genuine regard for popular liberties should take steps to resist the prevailing tendency. It must not be allowed to make headway in Alberta.—Editor *The U.F.A.*

Dealing with the action recently taken in Ontario, the *Canadian Forum* states:

Now that the Provincial authorities are assured that they have the backing of the Federal Government, they are prepared to go to extreme lengths in dealing with Communists or Communist sympathizers. As Canada took the lead in declaring an embargo on imports from the U.S.S.R., so Canada may be the first country—outside of the Balkan States—to pronounce the Communist party an illegal political association. Several of the leaders have been arrested and charged with criminal syndicalism, under a section of the criminal code which was originally passed as an order-in-council in the panicky days that followed close on the armistice. Older nations, with a long experience in dealing with all kinds of political agitation, will no doubt regard with interest this effort on the part of our adolescent statesmen to cure discontent by driving it underground, and to avoid an explosion by sitting on the safety valve.

One of the regrettable features of the situation is that our "liberal" press has so far made no effective protest—on the contrary it has expressed approval of the fact that the Conservatives are now dealing with the Communists on a high-minded and strictly legal basis. Every effort is being made to obscure the political bearings of the issue and to suggest that the individual Communists are being proceeded against as law-breakers and common malefactors. As a matter of fact the provisions of this section of the criminal code are so wide that nearly all the great prophets and philosophers of the past—and possibly a few in the present—could be comfortably convicted of sedition and criminal syndicalism if charged under this section of the code.

AGGRAVATING THE EVIL

"The financial crisis," writes the *New Statesman* of London, England, in discussion of recent events in Britain, "is to be solved for the time being in a way which, in our opinion, is calculated to intensify the world's economic predicament. . . . In the long run how can a world depression, due to 'over-production', be remedied by a policy of drastic reductions? That is the policy for a famine or a siege, not for a surplus of wealth and a lack of purchasing power. The cheers seem somewhat premature."

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THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
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EDITORIAL

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PREMIER BROWNLEE TO CONTRIBUTE

The article on Relief on page 7 of this issue is the first of a series to be contributed by Premier Brownlee. The series will deal with subjects of outstanding importance in the field of Provincial affairs, in which, first as Attorney General and for the greater part of the past decade as head of the U.F.A. Government, Mr. Brownlee has to his credit a distinguished record, and of which he has a more intimate knowledge than any other citizen of the Province. The next article will deal with certain aspects of co-operative marketing.

* * *

U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

As announced on page 4 of this issue, the scope of the activities of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee are being widely extended. Through the service which has been set up, farmers and farm women of Alberta will be enabled to effect important savings in the purchase of many requirements of farm production and necessities of life. The amount of these savings will depend upon the volume of co-operative business done. For this reason we would strongly urge all of the new U.F.A. Constituency Co-operatives to make their purchases wherever possible through the U.F.A. Central Office, in the classes of commodities which are handled through Central. Where constituency co-operative associations have not as yet been organized, neighboring U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals will find it advantageous in many cases to form district groups for the purchase in bulk of the commodities they need.

A PREMIER ON DICTATORSHIP

Some months before the British Labor Government were dismissed from office because of their refusal to bow to the financial dictatorship which governs the Western world, J. Ramsay Macdonald, then a Labor Premier, himself described the precise nature of the dictatorship of which he has now become the instrument.

"A few financiers in New York, in London, or in Paris," he declared, "pursuing their own ends and looking after their own fortunes, are able to destroy the fruits of good harvests and the productive accomplishments of human energy."

There is no lack of clarity or precision in that statement, and the events of the past few weeks have confirmed its accuracy. "Pursuing their own ends and looking after their own fortunes" the powers which are centred in New York and London and Paris, and which have at their service the political leaders of the chief parties in all countries, adopted measures which in their actual effect assumed the character of an ultimatum; the Government which stood in the way of the carrying out of their plans was wrecked. Mr. Macdonald cannot have changed his views, though no doubt he believes that for the time being there was no alternative to submission.

The "few financiers", having already demonstrated their power to destroy the "productive accomplishments of human energy," could not be expected to shrink from the destruction of a Government of the principal state in the British Empire.

* * *

BLIND LEADERSHIP

On the front page of an Alberta newspaper there recently appeared on the same day two despatches reporting different portions of the proceedings of the convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce then in session in Regina.

The first despatch was headed "Economy Policy is Recommended for All Canada"; it described the resolutions adopted by the convention calling for the cutting down of all expenditures. The key to the solution of our problems was to be found in the injunction "Spend less."

The second despatch was headed "Growing Buying Spirit to Help Conditions Here," and contained an account of a speech by a prominent Western business leader who declared that "with the growth of buying confidence" conditions would improve. "Spend more", was in effect the speaker's counsel, and business will recover.

Here were two diametrically opposite policies placed before the parliament of Canadian business, and both

(Continued on page 6)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Services of Central Office to U.F.A. Locals and Larger Co-operatives Much Extended

U.F.A. Co-operative Committee Holds Important Sessions—Committee Strongly Recommends Use of Central Office Facilities by New U.F.A. Co-operatives as Means of Increasing Savings on Largest Possible Volume

WIDE extension of the services available to Alberta farmers in the purchase of bulk commodities through the U.F.A. Central Office was planned at an important meeting of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee held in Calgary last week. The chief executive officers of several Canadian business concerns representing many millions of dollars of invested capital attended a number of the sessions. All proposals laid before the committee were carefully and thoroughly examined, and important decisions were reached. U.F.A. Locals, groups of Locals and Co-operative Associations in every district in the Province will in consequence be in a position to handle co-operatively, should they so desire, with large savings to their members, a variety of commodities essential to farm production and to living. All members of the Committee—Norman F. Priestley, H. B. MacLeod and George Church—attended the sessions.

Central Office and New Co-operatives

In order that the savings to the farmers may reach a maximum figure it is desirable, the Committee points out, that the new co-operatives and the Locals generally should make use wherever possible of the facilities provided by Central Office. Volume of sales is an important factor in determining the price at which commodities can be purchased and the amount of patronage dividend for distribution. If the co-operative associations formed by the U.F.A. in the various constituencies uniformly decide to make use of the Central Office facilities, the actual savings made possible to all the farmers will be greatly increased. In so far, on the other hand, as any U.F.A. co-operative may make use of other agencies than that of U.F.A. Central, the utility of the service must be more or less impaired, and savings reduced.

A circular to all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, describing the services available, is being sent out during the current week. Daily announcements are made at 12:25 noon by radio broadcast over station CFAC, and all farmers and farm women are urged to listen in at this time every week day. Inquiries from all parts of the Province are being received daily at Central Office, and many orders are being placed. The new activities are being looked after without any additions to the regular staff, and overhead costs thus remain at a minimum figure.

Commodities which may now be purchased through the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee include lubricating and fuel oils, greases, rubber goods, coal, lumber, salt, British Columbia fruit, and canned goods, while it is anticipated that by the time this issue is delivered to our readers flour will have been added to the list.

Oil Truck Service

A truck service, in tank or drum quantities, of gasoline and tractor fuels of the Red Head brand has been arranged, to cover points south of the Athabasca River. This service is being provided in conjunction with Northern Oils, Ltd., the Alberta Oil Consumers, Ltd., Public

Petroleum, Ltd. and also the Maple Leaf Refinery. The sale of lubricating oils shows steady expansion.

Rubber Goods

Every size and variety of standard make of automobile tires and tubes, fan belts and other accessories, and also thresher belts and suction and discharge hose are now available, and in a number of these commodities sales are already being effected.

Coal

Proposals from coal companies in the Drumheller, Carbon, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Taber fields were placed before the Committee last week. The Committee is now in a position to deal with orders in several of these fields in which definite arrangements have been concluded. Prices to U.F.A. Locals and Co-operative Associations are available at Central Office.

Canned Goods

Negotiations are pending with a firm which carries one of the outstanding lines of canned goods, and arrangements are now practically completed under which any U.F.A. or U.F.W.A. Local or group of Locals or co-operative association will be able to take delivery of mixed cars of canned goods or truck loads at almost any point in the Province. The possibility of demonstrations of these goods at U.F.W.A. conferences is being considered. It is anticipated that the co-operative purchasing of these commodities will prove of especial interest to farm women.

Lumber and Posts

Negotiations are under way with several lumber companies which handle a complete line of building materials; also with the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale, which has a large stock of seasoned rough lumber at rock bottom prices.

B. C. Fruit

Many inquiries have been received with regard to the possibility of purchasing fruit through U.F.A. Central. The Committee has made investigation and

has decided not to distribute any fall varieties; but it is expected that connections will be made for the supply of winter apples to Locals, groups of Locals and Co-operatives which can take carlots.

Salt

In conjunction with the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale, the Committee is in a position to quote prices on Ontario salt of all grades.

Policy of Committee

Generally speaking it is the policy of the Committee to make commodities available to Locals, etc., at competitive wholesale prices. Frequently there is a substantial margin between these prices and the prevailing retail prices. The Committee has no hesitation in assuring members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. that there will be substantial dividend returns in addition on all the business done.

Where U.F.A. Constituency Co-operatives are not yet functioning, the Committee strongly recommend that groups of neighboring Locals get together where possible to pool their purchases, and thus increase the savings which they can make for their members.

Listen in Daily to the U.F.A. Broadcast

How Alberta Farmers and Farm Women May Save Money on Their Purchases

The attention of Alberta farmers and farm women is called to the daily broadcasts by the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee over station CFAC, at 12:25 noon. All who have radio installations are invited to listen in, as by doing so they may learn where important savings may be effected in their purchases of various bulk commodities.

We quote briefly below from a number of the broadcasts which have already been given. The broadcasts are prepared in behalf of the Committee by Mr. Priestley:

"No one will deny the seriousness of the condition of the farming industry. The difficulties of the farmer in Alberta as elsewhere in the world are reflecting themselves in general stagnation of business, unemployment and reduced purchasing power. This in turn again affects the primary producer. On every side people are saying 'Something must be done.'

Are "Doing Something"

"The Co-operative Committee of the United Farmers of Alberta are doing something. What they are doing will

not solve all the problems of the Alberta farmer, but it will help him to live and adjust himself to conditions while the economic battle is being fought on the larger fields of national and international affairs.

"There is for instance the question of securing good tractor and motor fuel and lubricating oil during harvest and threshing and after. The Co-operative Committee confidently states that it can save money for almost any farmer in the Southern half of Alberta.

"See your Local U.F.A. secretary for prices on Red Head petroleum products. Write the U.F.A. Central Office, Loughheed Building, Calgary, if your Local is not active just now. Let us quote you prices on tires and tubes, thresher belts, coal. Watch the columns of *The U.F.A.* magazine. By co-operation much can be done to lighten the distress of these times and prepare for the future.

"The Co-operative Committee of the United Farmers of Alberta has now made arrangements to cover practically the whole of the well settled areas of Alberta south of the Athabasca River for the distribution to farmers of fuel and lubricating oils. While prices are low there is still a margin of profit and from that profit the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee will pay a patronage dividend to all users who are members of the U.F.A. See your Local secretary. Bulk your orders. Save the salesman's charges.

Many Other Lines

"The U.F.A. Co-operative Committee is proceeding with business negotiations along many other lines. We are now ready to distribute gasoline in drums, tanks or carlots. Prices on tires, thresher belts, coal, flour, B.C. apples, canned goods, posts, lumber, salt, etc., are available.

"The United Farmers of Alberta at their Convention in Calgary last January referring to the economic crisis said 'we shall come through it if we move together with one co-operative purpose.' Since that time much has been done along co-operative lines. While the price of farm products has still further declined, a closer balance in price levels is being obtained by co-operative action. Prices of other commodities are being brought down. Get the information and save money. Add your strength to this co-operative movement."

Coming By-election in Red Deer

Director Urges Locals to Bring U.F.A. Membership Up to Strength

Ronald Pye, U.F.A. Director for Red Deer, has addressed the following letter to all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in the Red Deer Provincial Constituency:

"We are again faced with the responsibility of electing a member to represent this constituency in the Provincial House in the near future.

"Therefore I think it very necessary that each member should see that his or her Local is brought up to full strength in order to have as full a representation as possible at your convention.

"Let us see to it that this constituency is again represented by one who has the right view point and the farmers' interest at heart by electing a bona fide U.F.A. candidate."

(Other U.F.A. News on page 22)

President Gardiner's Meetings

Series Commences in Medicine Hat Constituency, Followed by Lethbridge

President Gardiner and J. A. Fowlie, U.F.A. Director, will address the following meetings in Medicine Hat Federal Constituency:

Medicine Hat, September 28th, evening.

Irvine, September 29th, evening.

Bow Island, September 30th, afternoon.

Foremost, September 30th, evening.

Immediately after these meetings, Mr. Gardiner will speak at a series of meetings which J. A. Johansen is arranging, in the Lethbridge constituency.

U.F.A. Veterans' Section

Ex-Soldiers and the Economic Crisis—Morrin Local of Canadian Legion Calls for Steeply Graduated Income Tax

Dear Comrades:

Events have moved rapidly since our last Convention—economic world events that although they have left us poorer in pocket, have, I hope, left us richer in knowledge and experience. The old economic and financial structure totters, and in spite of being bolstered up by huge credits to Germany and Britain (ye Gods! credits to Britain!) it may yet fall.

At a meeting of our local branch of the Canadian Legion on August 15th the following resolution was passed and tends to show how public opinion is forming. It is interesting to note that although the Legion is strictly non-partisan, all shades of political leanings were present when the following resolution was carried unanimously.

Yours fraternally,

N. V. FEARNEHOUGH,

Secretary Veterans' Section of the U.F.A.

The resolution adopted by the Morrin Local of the Canadian Legion follows:

Legion Resolution

Whereas the matter of unemployment in Western Canada is now extremely serious, will become worse in the fast approaching winter, and many returned soldiers, as well as civilians, are facing a winter in which they will be unable to procure food, fuel and the general necessities of life, without assistance;

And whereas the Dominion Government has seen fit to do nothing about it, so far, and delay in this matter is dangerous;

And whereas the said conditions bear more heavily upon returned soldiers of all walks, trades, occupations and professions in civil life than upon those who stayed in Canada and took advantage of the then prevailing exceptional opportunities to accumulate capital;

And whereas we seem to have definitely come to the end of our present unhealthy financial and economic system, whereby the rich get richer and the poor poorer daily, the wealth of the country forever concentrates in fewer hands, and such so called democratic countries as Canada are in fact absolutely governed by a bloated plutocracy;

And whereas the land is filled with ominous murmurings, heard and recognized by everybody except possibly the members of our Government, who complacently continue to sit upon the rumbling volcano and enjoy the view;

And whereas we, as returned soldiers and loyal British subjects, are anxious

that a disastrous upheaval or eruption should be avoided, if possible;

And whereas, unless all people in need are provided for, without the usual gratuitous insults, such an eruption will inevitably occur before very long;

And whereas Government expenditure, both Federal and Provincial, is rapidly increasing and revenue decreasing (which condition will no doubt become accentuated with time) but it is necessary for the Government to obtain an enormous amount of money at once for relief purposes;

Therefore be it resolved by us, the members of the Morrin Branch of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, in regular meeting duly assembled this 15th day of August, 1931, that we respectfully suggest that it would be well for the Dominion Government to take measures to provide for the unusual outlay as soon as possible, and we would particularly suggest that the Income Tax Act be so amended as to ensure that the burden will fall upon those well able to bear it, somewhat along the following lines:

Graduated Income Tax

1. All incomes of single persons, without dependents, up to \$3,000, to be exempt.

2. All incomes of married persons, or persons with dependents, under \$3,000 to be free of tax, and to have an additional exemption of \$900 for a wife or other adult dependent, and \$500 for each child.

3. Subject to the above exemptions all incomes over \$3,000 to be taxed upon a scale graduating with every thousand dollars from 5 per cent up to 25 per cent upon the excess over \$9,000 to \$10,000.

4. The tax upon the excess over \$10,000 to \$12,000 to be 50 per cent.

5. All incomes as to the excess over \$12,000 per annum to pay a tax of ninety per cent (90%), as we believe that \$12,000 per annum is as much as any man, no matter what his ability, can earn, or is entitled to receive.

6. No deductions from incomes over \$5,000 to be allowed for any reason.

7. Penalties for evasion of tax to be made financially deterrent.

We would also suggest that it be made illegal for any person or corporation to pay to any one person a salary or emolument of more than \$15,000 per annum, such amount to include all allowances.

State Lotteries

We are further of the opinion that it might be well for the Government to seriously consider the institution of

State Lotteries as a means of paying off bonded indebtedness and thus relaxing taxation in the future, and also to amend the Criminal Code so as to allow responsible bodies to hold sweepstakes for the benefit of necessary and approved benevolent purposes.

The whole of the above is respectfully submitted as an expression of opinion only by a considerable body of electors of various political leanings, we, as a Branch of the Canadian Legion, desiring as a body to remain strictly non-partisan in politics, so long as such a position may be possible.

Carried unanimously.

"So Joe was the life of the party?"

"Yeah. He was the only one who could talk louder than the radio."—*Life*.

The Stamp Grain Futures Report

By J. H. HODSON, Wetaskiwin.

The duty of the Stamp Commission of Enquiry as defined by the Canadian Government was: "To enquire into and report upon what effect, if any, the dealing in grain futures has upon the price received by the producer."

The Commission, when in session, got a lot of newspaper comment, but comparatively little notice has been taken of the report except with regard to the wrongful inclusion of a chart in the first edition of printed copies of the report. The introduction of this was evidently the work of one who wished to prejudice the Wheat Pools.

The report may be regarded as a fair answer to the question submitted in the terms of reference as above. But it is quite evident that some very material evidence was withheld by witnesses for the Grain Trade and was within the personal knowledge of one of the Commissioners—Mr. Sanford Evans.

Nothing was said of the recent and very important development which has had, and is having, a quite disastrous effect on the Winnipeg and Chicago Grain Exchanges, and which reveals, in a glaring way, a fundamental weakness inherent in the Grain Exchange method of marketing grain.

The Stamp Commission should have known, and Commissioner Evans did know, that the group of speculators whose activities were for years the foundation upon which the Winnipeg and Chicago Grain Exchanges depended, have largely withdrawn from those markets through a combination of circumstances, among which are, pool-marketing, co-operative purchasing and colossal losses sustained by speculators both in the grain and stock markets.

The report makes no mention of this fact, for the very good reason that no evidence on this point was given, in open session, at least. Such evidence would in itself have condemned as unsound the whole marketing system, of which only a phase of its functions were under scrutiny.

To have pointed to the fact that the speculative interest in the grain market was insufficient in such a degree as to have brought about its failure to function properly, would have left the commission completely up in the air, and quite unable to reach and enunciate an acceptable conclusion to the specific question submitted to it. The Commission was, therefore, reduced to the necessity

Soldier Settlers' Appeals

Several soldier settlers secured favorable decisions in their appeals for revaluation of their land before Hon. Mr. Justice C. S. Morse in Calgary recently. C. J. Lefley, of Rowley, was awarded a reduction of \$2,400; M. Berg, Rowley, of \$2,080; J. J. Corlett, Delia, of \$1,920; C. E. Hudgeon, Delia, of \$1,920; J. Y. Fulton, Rowley, of \$1,920; C. Lawrence, Rowley, of \$2,000. A number of soldier settlers on the Pope lease, in the Carbon and Drumheller districts, secured reductions as follows: J. H. Tarbuck, \$1,100; G. Tinlin, \$1,050; C. Andrews, \$995; A. D. McNaughton, \$700; William Gil-mour, \$720; C. Heslip, \$1,300; D. J. Margach, \$500.

of limiting its findings to economic conditions which it called "normal."

(Incidentally, it is to be noted that among many of the Commission's meticulous definitions it failed to name the precise moment between high inflation and deep depression which is actually the "normal" one. That is another question on which orthodox economists shed little or no light, though it is a vital and fundamental one. It cannot, however, be dealt with in the space of a brief article.)

The Commission could hardly have so favorably reported on the Grain Market System as it did without making careful distinction between the professional and amateur gambler. It was necessary to do so to justify any measure of confidence in the system, in which gambling plays a major part. The personnel of the Commission was much too economically orthodox not to have faith in the system that is known. The commission, therefore, blessed the professional gambler and called him "speculator."

It is not impossible to vision a sounder system of marketing grain than the present one, but it is essential that such a system be built up on an international basis, because the commodities are essentially of international trade. It is obvious that a sound marketing system cannot be built on a foundation of gambling whether that gambling is called by that name or another.

Speculation on the Grain Exchanges began to be unprofitable when the farmers, through their own organization, became as wise as the professional gamblers with regard to economic conditions, available wheat and world-wide crop conditions. When this information was no longer exclusive to themselves, grain traders found themselves in a fair position to trade, but not in a position to gamble with innocent victims.

Seeing that the old Exchange methods have definitely failed, it is time that the really important question should be submitted to a competent international body, the question:

Can the system of marketing primary products of the soil be, on an international basis, improved?

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

were recommended as cures or at least partial remedies for the malady from which our economic system suffers. "Spend less," on the one hand, and "Buy more" on the other. And this distinguish-

ed gathering of commercial leaders apparently acclaimed both policies with equal enthusiasm.

There was nothing at all surprising about the action taken by the Chamber of Commerce. Those who read with discrimination may find similar contradictions from day to day in the advice generously showered upon a long-suffering public. But the incident does serve to show in very striking fashion the utter confusion of thought which prevails today, as it has long prevailed, among those to whom the general body of citizens have been inclined to look for leadership.

Of the two contradictory slogans the second came nearer to the truth. Reduction of expenditure is unavoidable for the vast majority of people because they lack the power to spend. But this reduction merely aggravates the economic distress. Only increased buying power, followed by increased buying, can make possible the distribution of the immense surpluses in the products of farm and factory. Today the power to buy is lacking. It is lacking because the bridge between producer and consumer—the financial system itself—has broken down; and none of the speakers at the convention seem to have offered suggestions for the devising of a better one. To have done so would have necessitated an examination of the underlying principles upon which the existing financial and economic system is based. It would perhaps be too much to expect that a convention of the Chamber of Commerce should venture to discuss such a fundamental matter.

RED DEER BY-ELECTION

A by-election must shortly be held in Red Deer to fill the vacancy in the Alberta Legislature. The choice of a U.F.A. candidate will lie with the farmers and farm women organized in the Locals of the constituency. If the interests of the farm people are to be adequately represented one thing is essential: The candidate chosen must by his sympathies and known record be a supporter of the co-operative movement in all its phases. The interests of the farmers' undertakings both in producer and consumer co-operation make this imperative.

THE ALBERTA LABOR ANNUAL

The *Alberta Labor Annual* for 1931, issued by the *Alberta Labor News* of Edmonton, maintains the high standard set in former years. The *Annual* contains contributions by leaders in the Labor world in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, and this year the Alberta contributors are much to the fore. The U.F.A. movement is represented in an article by Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., and Mrs. Leona R. Barritt of Mirror. Mrs. Warr, in an article entitled "A Challenge to Citizenship," writes: "In a world in which capital is concentrated from time to time in fewer and fewer hands, control of Parliamentary affairs passes more and more from the people into the hands of organized wealth." Mrs. Barritt deals with the post-war crisis and the way out; She declares: "There is a growing conviction everywhere that past and present conditions in industry and agriculture must never be allowed to recur. So we are stretching out our hands to you, the industrial worker, in ever growing sympathy."

J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., Hon. Alex Ross, H. B. Adshead and other Canadians are among the contributors. The Editor, Elmer E. Roper, is to be congratulated upon the production of a very fine issue.

The Provincial Government and the Program of Relief

By Hon. J. E. BROWNLEE, Premier of Alberta



I have been requested by the Editor of *The U.F.A.* to say a few words on the subject of Unemployment Relief and the work program being initiated by the Provincial Government. The favorite criticism of the present Government by political opponents is that we have been lagging behind other Provinces in meeting this problem. This request gives me an opportunity to place a few facts before the public.

The first fact is that the problem is so vast that it is entirely beyond the ability of any Province to finance in any large way. Obviously, therefore, the degree to which a program of relief work could be laid down depended on one very essential element—the proportion of cost the Federal Government would assume as well as the conditions surrounding such contribution. Equally clear it is that a large program would result from a 50 per cent contribution than from a 33½ per cent.

What the Records Show

Realizing something of the difficulties faced by all Governments, it is not my intention to criticize the Dominion Government, but it is surely no fault of the Provincial Government that

- (a) the Dominion session was unusually long, or
- (b) that the Dominion Unemployment Relief was the last piece of legislation introduced, or
- (c) that as shown by the correspondence telegrams which will be tabled at the next session, the Dominion Government with one exception would not intimate the extent of its contribution or approve any plan until this legislation had been passed. Subsequently, as is also shown by telegrams on file, a day was fixed as the earliest at which works would be considered for approval.

The single exception was in respect to the dry area. As soon as the extent of the area of total crop failure was known, request was made by me personally in Ottawa for approval of roadwork, both local and Provincial Highways, to afford as much relief as possible. It was urged that this work could only be done before freeze-up, and therefore if substantial relief were to be granted the commencement of this work could not be delayed. After very considerable difficulty approval was given by the Federal Government to the Provincial Government using its discretion in starting such work in a restricted area as shown on a map left with the Dominion Minister of Labor. Immediately on my return this work was organized in the district in question. This Province can therefore justly say it was the first to commence relief in the worst rural area of the Province.

Action Taken by Province

Shortly after the close of the Dominion Session the Prime Minister came West and a meeting was arranged with him in Calgary at which the Provincial representatives pressed for a statement of the minimum contribution which could be expected from the Dominion, and upon being advised that such minimum share would be 35 per cent we asked the urban centres to submit interim programs of work based upon a maximum 35 per cent contribution by the cities and at the same time prepared our own suggestions as to highway and local road work. As these were submitted they were

immediately approved and together with an interim program of rural work submitted to the Prime Minister in Edmonton for his approval. The Provincial Government can therefore say confidently that work was authorized in the cities and for general rural relief as soon as in any other Province.

Complete programs were then requested from the cities and a larger scheme of rural and local road work prepared, when it became reasonably certain the Dominion contribution would be more than 35 per cent. This was taken to Ottawa by the Hon. O. L. McPherson, who at the time of writing is on his way back to Edmonton with what I understand is the first agreement completed and signed between the Dominion and a Province. And yet our opponents continue to say other Provinces lead, we follow.

The Transient Problem

The transient problem is a serious and acute one because this floating population rushes from one Province to another in search for the best treatment. I have consistently said the only solution for the transient problem is for the Dominion Government to give employment in all Provinces at the same time and on the same basis, or if not employment then direct relief. The Province can be assessed a portion of the cost. Our Provincial highway work is not suitable for day labor by men without teams, at least to any substantial degree. In any event our highway work is not more than sufficient to give relief to our rural people. We therefore urged that these men be taken into the National Parks where much of the highway construction was rock work. Moreover, an early scheme of relief for single men and transients would stop any movement of these men to the harvest fields. In the agreement now completed the Dominion agrees to take a substantial number into the National Parks, so that our views in this respect have been substantially met.

Alberta and British Columbia

There has been much talk of the British Columbia plans and the suggestion that we have failed in contrast to their Government.

These critics fail to say:

1.—That B. C. Highway work is such as to offer unlimited rock work and therefore especially adapted to relief for transients.

2.—That the B. C. climate allows for highway work all winter. Our highway work can only be done until freeze-up, after which costs mount very rapidly.

3.—B. C. has no rural problem. Our rural problem is more than enough to absorb all our Provincial highway work.

But they do not say that we commenced our highway work as early as British Columbia and with as large a program, but for the benefit of our rural areas, whereas B. C. could draw the transient.

Today there is in full swing in this Province a program involving expenditure much in excess of last year and divided fairly between the rural and urban areas, and when all documents are made public it will be found that Alberta is taking care of the problem as rapidly and as well as any other Province.

In conclusion it would only be fair to say we have received the utmost courtesy and consideration from the Prime Minister of Canada and his Government.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Fighting Its Way Back



"Come the world against us, the Alberta Wheat Pool yet shall stand."

The paraphrase is from the utterance of Philip Snowden, the Iron Chancellor of the British exchequer, ending his budget speech which outlined cruel taxation and dire deprivation for many British people. He said: "Come the world against us, Britain yet shall stand."

* * *

Great Britain is suffering but not any more than the agricultural regions of Alberta. There is very little to cheer about from an agricultural standpoint on the Western Canadian prairies these early autumn days of 1931.

The agricultural community have been beaten to their knees by ridiculously low prices for all the products they laboriously produced. Drought soil drifting, hail and other vicissitudes of nature have added to the suffering and the misery. Only the bare necessities of life are obtainable by many farm families and there are many who cannot pay for even these. On top of this condition the worry and burden of debt is oppressive and enervating.

In the face of these pitiless times the great majority of Alberta farm families have not lost courage and hope. Disappointment and discouragement have taken their toll, but thousands are standing steadfast and unconquerable.

* * *

The great farm producers' co-operative, the Alberta Wheat Pool, has suffered stunning reverses and its obituary has been written time and again by its enemies, with ill-concealed glee.

The Alberta Wheat Pool has had to trim its sails and alter its course in the face of the tempests. But it is still very much alive, hopeful, and struggling to regain its equilibrium.

The anchor to leeward has been the Alberta Pool Elevator system. The keen loyalty of the membership in clinging to Pool Elevators is a vivifying force that is making itself felt.

Many Pool members, in spite of urgent need for every cent of money they can lay their hands on immediately, are pooling their wheat as they did in years passed by. Others are pooling a portion and selling the rest through Pool elevators as their requirements dictate. Thousands are hauling all their grain to these elevators they themselves built, resisting the blandishments of those who would try to sap their loyalty.

* * *

It is just such determination and rugged loyalty that makes for ultimate success. Oftentimes the difference between success and failure is wrapped up in a very narrow margin of steadfastness in the face of discouragement.

The Alberta Wheat Pool is fighting its way back; seeking to attend to its own business and work out its own destiny. The road is a long and hard one but it will be travelled fearlessly. There is a great need for an elevator system owned and controlled by Alberta wheat growers for Alberta wheat growers.

* * *

"Come the world against us the Alberta Wheat Pool yet shall stand." Alberta farmers have just as much grit as the Britisher.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Position of 1928, 1929 and 1930 Pools

By R. D. PURDY, General Manager Alberta Wheat Pool

We have recently received a number of inquiries from Pool elevator agents and Pool members as to the possibility of any moneys being distributed in the near future in connection with deliveries to any of the above Pools, as a means of assisting in financing harvesting of the 1931 crop.

Insofar as final payment on 1928 deliveries is concerned, in view of the fact that bank advances which were guaranteed by the three Provincial Governments in February, 1930, involved loans against 1928 as well as 1929 crops, with our Central Selling Agency, and as such, it has been necessary to withhold distribution of the 1928 final payment to be used as an offset against 1929 over-payment account insofar as the same individual Pool members may be involved in deliveries to both Pool years, and when this work has been completed it is anticipated a cash distribution will be made to those members who delivered to the 1928 Pool but who were not involved in deliveries to the 1929 Pool.

Our Central Selling Agency advise that the balance of the 1929 crop has now been practically disposed of, but it will be sometime before selling spreads can be worked out as between various grades, and our Provincial Pools placed in a position of allocating any surplus of the 1928 Pool to the respective members, as well as the over-payment on 1929 deliveries against those members delivering to the 1929 Pool.

No doubt those Pool members who delivered to the 1928 Pool, and with no deliveries to the 1929 Pool, may feel that they should receive any final payment available on 1928 deliveries without delay, but in view of both 1928 and 1929 crops being involved under government guarantee, the results of both years must be worked out together. As a result of such situation, we have no alternative but to ask those members who delivered only to the 1928 Pool to be patient in regard to delayed distribution in the way of any final payment on 1928 deliveries until the work of offsetting between two Pool years has been completed and placed in position to distribute any such funds then available.

Deliveries to 1930 Pool

In regard to further payments on deliveries to the 1930 Pool, we can assure you that to the best of our ability, it has always been our policy to extend the same treatment to each and every member of this association, including the same initial payment basis on the same grade of wheat, but events of the past few months which were unforeseen simply made it impossible for our initial payment, basis 60c One Northern in store terminals, to be maintained, and as you are aware, this was reduced late last fall to 55c, and subsequently reduced further to 50c. Our initial payment each year, or even subsequent payments, are merely advances pending ultimate sale and all wheat delivered of the same grade will be accounted for to our members on exactly the same basis, provided such is humanly possible to do, depending on sales averaged over the season when our entire volume delivered to such Pool

year has been disposed of and final adjustment made.

Our Central Selling Agency still have a large quantity of wheat delivered to the 1930 Pool to be disposed of, and from present indications it will be some considerable time before any definite information can be made available to our members as to selling results of the 1930 Pool and any definite proposal submitted as to an equalization basis as between the various initial payments made on such deliveries.

We appreciate the fact that those Pool members delivering to the 1930 Pool on reduced initial payment basis, have been disappointed, but such situation could not be avoided owing to depression in selling values, and as previously explained in this letter, in the final adjustment all members will be accounted to, if such is possible, on the same basis for respective grades delivered to 1930 Pool based on selling results over the season.

Further, we quite understand that our Pool members are desirous of obtaining proceeds of their grain at just as early a date each year as possible, and to the very best of our ability we have endeavored to administer the affairs of the Pool along these lines, but in view of the exceptional marketing conditions which have prevailed for the last few months, the usual distributions have been impossible, and to any Pool member who has given this general situation consideration, we believe the reasons for our position should be apparent.

Press Comment

On Change in Wheat Pool Policy

Edmonton Bulletin—Announcement is made that the Alberta Wheat Pool is breaking away from the central selling agency and establishing a sales department of its own, through which grain handled by the Alberta Pool will be disposed of. The central selling agency is to continue to sell the remainder of the 1930 crop, but the new marketing agency will deal with grain of the present season.

Patrons of the Alberta Pool, as of the Pools in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, may either sell their wheat outright to the organization or pool it in the usual way. The sales department will hold a seat on the Winnipeg exchange and dispose of its grain through the regular market channels.

The reasons for breaking away from the central agency are not given. One reason may be that Alberta is more interested than the other Prairie Provinces in the development of markets in the Orient, and it may be felt that the Alberta Pool can conduct a more active selling policy in that quarter than an agency whose chief concern must be the selling of wheat in Europe.

Edmonton Journal—The Alberta Wheat Pool is now ready to do its own marketing. The sales organization under Mr. Purdy's

general managership will have a much busier year than those in the other Provinces, because of the large proportion of the Western crop that will come from within our borders. Its formation is one of the results of the decisions reached in the recent series of conferences between Pool and Governmental representatives.

The idea of an inter-provincial trading corporation that had been broached was finally abandoned and it was deemed inadvisable to try to work out any scheme of centralized selling for the present year. Each Province was therefore to operate separately, though it was recommended that a central board be created "to act in a co-ordinating capacity and to study further the possibility of centralized efforts along marketing lines."

There is no urgency about taking the latter step and for the time being effort is certain to be concentrated on getting the Provincial agencies off to a good start. If that now launched in Alberta gives a good account of itself during the crop year there will be little desire on the part of those whom it is serving to go back to the old system of co-operation in marketing with Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There will be much confidence in Mr. Purdy, who was manager of the Alberta Pool under the old order of things and who has brought sound business methods to his duties. He will have an experienced staff under him and a seat on the Winnipeg grain exchange will be taken over from the central agency. The latter body will have to continue in existence until disposition is made of the wheat supplies that it still has on hand.

Surprising Result of Vote

Commenting on the voting down of the "100 Per Cent" Pool proposed by the members of the Alberta Wheat Pool, the *Edmonton Journal* says:

"There were 3,191 ballots cast by the Pool signatories in favor of the idea and 4,238 against.

"Taking of the ballot was decided upon last November, when the movement to put the enterprise on a compulsory basis seemed to be in a fair way to succeed in Saskatchewan. Subsequent developments changed the whole situation there and the impression prevailed widely in this Province that the agitation here had been quietly dropped. It is to be hoped that the last has now been heard of it, though that is a large assumption to make, in view of the smallness of the adverse majority recorded."

The cling peach crop of California is to be reduced from a pack of 17,000,000 cases to 9,000,000 by the burning of 144,000 tons of the fruit and the uprooting of trees from 12,000 acres.

The British Co-operative Wholesale Society's 1930 purchases from Co-operative Societies abroad were as follows: Canadian Wheat Pool \$6,215,910, New Zealand Produce Association \$4,884,210, Australian Overseas Farmers' Co-operative Federation Limited \$3,304,855.00.

Three thousand sacks of surplus coffee were burned at Santos a few weeks ago, but because of the odor of the fire being offensive to the inhabitants, the National Coffee Defence Council will destroy a further 40,000 sacks by throwing them into the ocean. This is to prevent coffee becoming too cheap.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Wheat for Coffee

United States swapped 25,000,000 bushels of wheat for a million odd bags of Brazilian coffee. In the deal no money changed hands and there were no differences about the old standard or international exchange. Brazil gets rid of coffee she does not want and the United States disposes of surplus wheat, and both parties are satisfied.

Brazil was carrying as a dead load in storage some 19,000,000 bags of coffee and the United States had 250,000,000 bushels of wheat which she was anxious to see gotten out of the way. Brazil has been throwing coffee into the sea and burning it on the shore in order to get rid of it. It is possible that the United States would like to do the same with some of her wheat but hardly dare do it in the face of public opinion.

The United States is always thirsty for coffee, using about a billion and three quarter pounds each year and so the million bags of 132 pounds each will be welcomed in that republic. Brazil needs wheat. It always has imported about 40,000,000 bushels a year, usually getting supplies from Argentina. Brazil has also imported each year considerable quantities of flour, principally from the United States. Immediately this coffee and wheat deal was put through the Brazilian government put an embargo on imports of flour.

This coffee-for-wheat deal caused irritation in some quarters. Argentina is complaining over the loss of the Brazilian market; the United States' flour millers are resentful of the shutting down of flour imports into Brazil; United States' ship owners felt aggrieved because the agreement did not specify that United States' ships should carry the grain; and a number of financial newspapers are pointing out that United States is selling for 50 cents a bushel 25,000,000 of wheat that possibly cost at least double that price.

Agricultural Future in U.S.A.

Alexander Legge, formerly chairman of the United States' Federal Farm Board, believes agriculture in that country is still solvent despite the recession of the past two years, and that it has a good future for the next thirty years.

Mr. Legge said the peak value of tilled farm land in the United States was eighty billion dollars and this had been deflated at forty-three billion dollars, of which nine and a half billion, or 22 per cent, is unencumbered.

If the population continues to increase as it did from 1900 to 1931, Mr. Legge said, further expansion in the production of foodstuffs will be necessary in order to keep the country from an importing basis.

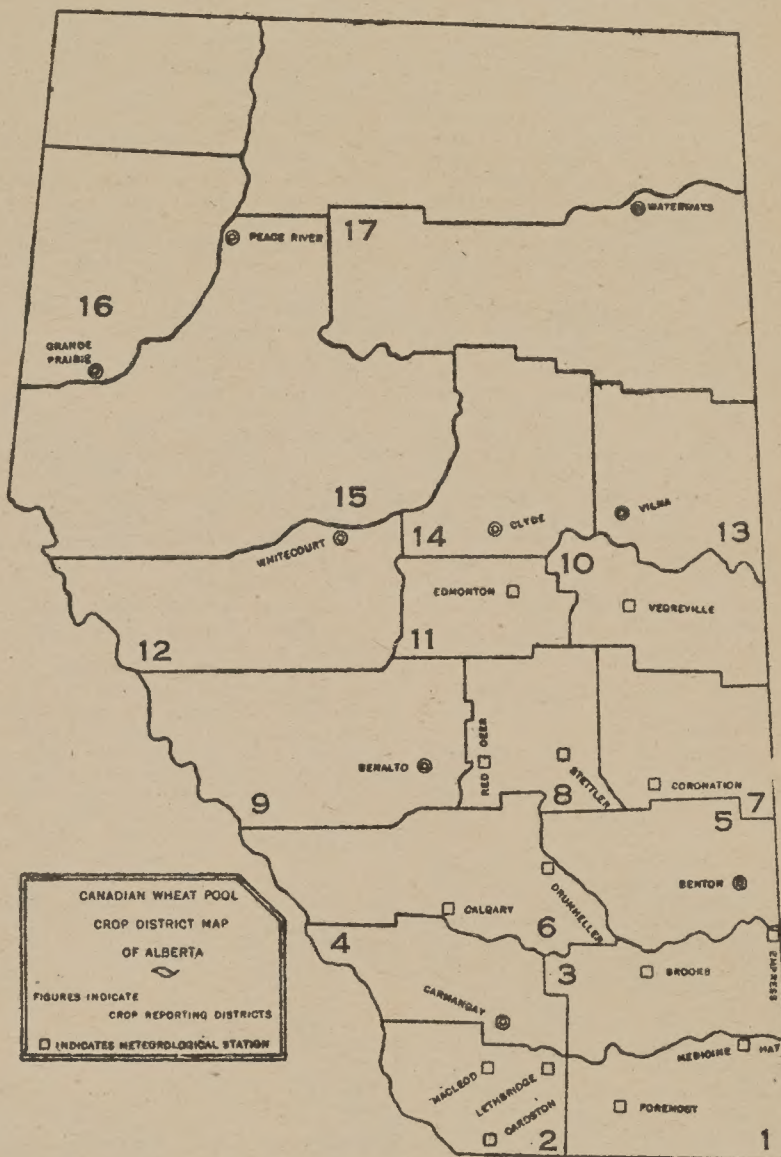
It was Mr. Legge's opinion that co-operative marketing would be the principal factor in bringing fair prices to the farmer from this enlarged demand.

Two pickpockets had been following an old man whom they had seen display a fat wallet. Suddenly he turned off and went into a lawyer's office.

"Good lor," said one; "a fine mess. Wot'll we do now?"

"Easy," said his mate, lighting a cigarette. "Wait for the lawyer."

Estimate of Alberta's 1931 Crop



Canadian Pool Preliminary Estimates of Yield per Acre and Production of Wheat, Oats and Barley in Alberta in 1931 by Crop Districts

Crop District	WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY	
	Yield Per Acre	Production	Yield Per Acre	Production	Yield Per Acre	Production
1.....	7.2.....	3,341	16.9.....	1,149	14.8.....	237
2.....	15.0.....	8,190	20.6.....	2,843	21.5.....	710
3.....	11.8.....	3,316	27.4.....	1,589	29.6.....	326
4.....	13.5.....	9,302	28.1.....	6,435	18.3.....	1,171
5.....	9.9.....	7,494	21.6.....	4,342	18.7.....	524
6.....	10.5.....	8,484	28.2.....	11,252	19.4.....	1,203
7.....	16.9.....	16,562	34.4.....	8,944	21.7.....	1,020
8.....	21.1.....	14,327	43.1.....	17,283	30.7.....	4,206
9.....	14.5.....	2,190	33.5.....	4,858	28.5.....	1,169
10.....	23.7.....	17,846	46.7.....	20,408	27.2.....	1,523
11.....	28.0.....	8,008	54.6.....	10,483	35.9.....	3,877
12.....	18.5.....	759	33.5.....	1,541	22.5.....	158
13.....	24.9.....	4,258	49.5.....	5,495	32.9.....	625
14.....	26.4.....	7,339	47.0.....	9,353	33.7.....	1,651
15.....	23.5.....	705	53.5.....	1,498	28.5.....	114
16.....	22.5.....	6,300	51.5.....	4,738	33.5.....	235
Provincial Average	16.5	118,420	37.4	112,210	27.2	18,747

(Continued on next page)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Canadian Wheat Pool Crop Report

Winnipeg, September 8th, 1931

POOL PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN 1931

(All figures in millions of bushels)

Pool Preliminary 1931	Actual 1930	Outturn as Indicated by Net Deliveries and Estimated Farm Requirements					Average		
		1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1923-27
Manitoba.....	24.0	39.6	27.5	44.8	29.9	44.0	34.7	35.8	33.3
Saskatchewan...	104.1	196.5	166.1	317.0	256.0	234.0	258.0	148.6	279.6
Alberta.....	118.4	124.8	94.0	165.8	166.2	109.7	108.9	71.6	146.7
Western Canada.....	246.5	360.9	287.6	527.5	452.2	387.7	401.6	256.0	459.6

POOL PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF COARSE GRAINS IN 1931

(All figures in millions of bushels)

Pool Preliminary 1931	Pool Estimates In Previous Years			Average of Dominion Gov't. Estimates	
	1930	1929	1928	1923-1927	
OATS					
Manitoba.....	28	58	30	50	56
Saskatchewan....	84	129	64	148	149
Alberta.....	112	86	42	98	81
Western Canada..	224	273	136	296	286
BARLEY					
Manitoba.....	19	63	38	54	41
Saskatchewan....	16	37	25	41	23
Alberta.....	19	15	11	15	12
Western Canada .	54	115	74	110	76
FLAX					
Manitoba.....	0.68	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.7
Saskatchewan....	2.49	3.6	2.1	2.8	4.9
Alberta.....	0.22	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Western Canada .	3.39	5.0	2.8	3.7	6.7
RYE					
Manitoba.....	0.73	2.1	1.0	1.9	4.9
Saskatchewan....	4.36	14.0	8.2	8.0	7.1
Alberta.....	2.20	3.3	2.0	2.6	3.8
Western Canada .	7.29	19.4	11.8	12.0	15.8

The World Wheat Situation

That present low prices for wheat and other grains cannot last indefinitely goes without saying. Producers in exporting countries, or at least the great majority of them, simply cannot go on from year to year producing wheat to sell at prices below the cost of production, and a prolonged continuation of present price levels would simply put most of these grain growers out of that business. The question uppermost in the minds of growers who are now harvesting and threshing their crops is when the price improvement is likely to take place. They are faced with the immediate problem of deciding what to do with their marketable grain.

While a very few courageous individuals have already ventured on predictions as to the possible price trends during the ensuing year, most people are exceedingly cautious in their utterance, having in mind the failure of the "prophets" who have been forecasting for many months better times "just around the corner." The corners seem to be all worn off.

A Cautious Survey

The Food Research Bureau of Stanford University, looked upon internationally as a careful and conscientious collector of figures and facts and a keen and unbiased observer of trends, has ventured to wrestle with the observable factors in the world wheat situation and cautiously indicates the possibility of a betterment in prices as the crop year progresses. The summary of the Institute's study is that "the probabilities as they appear vaguely at the moment seem to include the prospect of at least stable prices and in the course of a few months, the prospects of something of an advance." This offers little encouragement but it would be a rash individual who with all the known facts at his disposal, would predict with any confidence that the next eleven months will see any drastic price changes. The gloom caused by two years of steadily declining prices has resulted in the discouragement of most of the optimists.

The Food Research Bureau bases its hopes for a strengthening market on a

Other Wheat Pool News on p. 12

series of premises which it freely admits rests heavily upon inadequate and fragmentary information. The evidence available is weighed and prospects of a rising market, possibly during the first third of the crop year, but more probably later on, are based on the following:

That Germany, France and Italy together will harvest around 660 million bushels of wheat;

That Russia will export anywhere from 75 to 100 million bushels of wheat;

That yields per acre will prove to be of average size in Argentina and Australia; that a disposition to hold stocks more firmly will appear in overseas exporting countries; and that the trade cycle will enter its upward phase.

It is pointed out that a price decline of any large magnitude is improbable because the level is now so low that it exceeds but slightly the cost of transportation from many farms in exporting countries to Europe.

The most significant factor in this review insofar as price is concerned is the suggestion that there is a strong possibility of the price trend being importantly affected by the emergence of a disposition to hold wheat stocks in exporting countries, and particularly in Canada and the United States. Other things being equal, the review says, the outlook for prices seems to depend heavily on the sentiment of holders of wheat stocks in these last two countries and especially in the United States.

In North America

In North America the sentiment of private traders and farmers in recent months has not been notably favorable to the holding of wheat stocks, but Canadian farmers held unusually large stocks on July 31st, 1931. In the United States farmers, traders and speculators alike have inclined to transfer the function of holding to the Grain Stabilization Corporation, though farmers have exhibited an unwillingness to sell their new crop wheat. This sentiment might be completely changed by new features, such as crop damage in Argentina and Australia, a falling off in Russian exports, a prompt and decisive upward trend in general conditions and a return of a more optimistic frame of public mind caused by an improvement in the trade cycle. A political feature which enters into the picture is the possible impounding of the Farm Board's stocks, beyond the volume to be disposed of to Brazil, China and Germany, because of the desire of the party in power in the United States to appear in as favorable as possible a light before agricultural sections of that republic in an election year. All this, together with a substantially reduced acreage seeded to winter wheat in the United States, would have a tendency to firmer holdings of wheat there with a consequent reflection in Canada, due to the close relations between Winnipeg and Chicago grain exchanges.

If international wheat prices should tend to rise it is probable that before the advance could assume large dimensions it would be checked by release of heavy stocks from overseas exporting countries. If this trend of events occurs the only thing that can bring about a decided price advance will be a general and severe crop scare in the spring of 1932.

Stocks On August 1st

On August 1st, 1931, at the end of the last crop year the stocks of wheat in

(Continued on page 17)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

TOGETHERNESS

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages

By F. J. GOULD

CHAPTER 11

The Monks Who Made Hay

A high cliff; a cave in this cliff; in the dark hole dwelt a young man, clad in shaggy skins. Goatherds and shepherds who climbed the steep hill, and saw the rough figure standing in the cave at first thought it was a wild beast. But the beast cried in a jolly voice—"Come hither, brothers!" The rough figure was Benedict, an Italian youth who had fled from the noisy streets and shops of the city of Rome, and, amid the hills and glens, forty miles from Rome, he lived alone, and thought of life, death, the Cross and heaven, and he prayed much. But you see that, when the goatherds and shepherds came nigh, he did not fall back into loneliness; he called to them as brethren, and he spoke to them concerning God, and duty, and brotherhood. Benedict had been born, in a family of the noble, in 840.

The Order of Benedictines

We have met him as a hermit, or lone man. But men joined him in a quiet togetherness of the valley, where they built twelve huts; and every day they chanted psalms, and read Latin writings on parchment, and (take notice!) they handled spades and shovels, and worked in gardens, and carried buckets of water, and cleaned their own huts, and got their own simple meals of bread, vegetables and a little wine, and lived as neighbors to the herdsmen of the Italian mountains. Years passed. This group of laboring men of the psalm, and the shovel, built a large house on Mount Cassino; and they formed a co-operative society, or order, of monks, with Benedict as their Abbot, or Father. They were Benedictines; and in 1931, Benedictines still work under the skies of Italy, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and elsewhere. The young man in the cave would gaze in wonder at the world of today!

In the monastery of Cassino, all the pious co-operators obeyed the Father's Rule, or Regula (regulation), whether for hours of prayer and chapel singing; or for going to bed in the silent cells, or rising up, or labor. Each brother, unless ill, must labor about five hours a day. In Benedict's Regula, the word ran sharp and clear: "Idleness is the Enemy of the Soul." In a world of forests, marshes, pastures, fields, cottages and cities, was there not business enough for millions of hands, millions of hearts, millions of minds?

"Go and work," said the Father to a man who came to him, saying he was tired of the bad world; and Benedict gave him an iron bill-hook, with which to clear away brush in order to make a plot for growing vegetables.

Coming of Totila

The shovel and the spear met one day. The monk and the warrior met. That is to say, Benedict met Totila. Up the steep hill came a clatter of soldiers, their iron weapons gleaming. Men of the

Baltic lands they were, and Totila led them in gangs of plunder and fire over Italy, into Rome; and now the blond bearded Totila had come to see the black-coated monks of the shovel, the farm, the chapel, the Rule. Totila the War Man bowed to Benedict the Peace Man; and the Abbott with kindness in his voice and eye, begged the Ostrogoth warrior to show mercy to the folk of the valleys and villages. The voice of Benedict did not stop war; but it helped; every whisper of Togetherness helps, in the sixth century or the twentieth.

Saint Scholastica

Once a year, in the shelter of trees in the hill-side, Benedict met his sister, whose name was Scholastica; and she was the leader of a company of nuns. In the year 543, they met as they had a year before, and they talked of the world, and its people, and of the way that led upward to light and love. He rose to go. She asked him to stay, for a storm of thunder and lightning had broken; and he stayed in the safety of a hut, and brother and sister spoke in communion till the day dawned, and the shades of night passed away; and they bade farewell; and next year they did not meet; Benedict and Scholastica,—"Saint Benedict," people say in 1931; and "Saint Scholastica,"—were both dead; and folk, rich and poor, blessed the memory of these laborers.

"Idleness is the Enemy of the Soul," said the Father. In his house on Cassino, each shovel, each bucket, each cup, each dish, each pen for writing, belonged to the Co-operation, not to any one person. None was high-class; none was low, aristocrats became monks; slaves became monks; each smiled in friendship, each wielded the shovel. The Regula said: "No one of noble birth may be put before one who was formerly a slave."

Ages went by, and the Benedictines ceased not their labor. They travelled over the Alps into France and other lands. They built abbeys and monasteries in many a vale and on many a hill, and the ruins of such buildings are still seen in the quiet corners of Europe. They tilled fields; they reared cattle; they kept bees; they fed poultry; they felled timber; they constructed roads; they drained marshes; they drove off wild beasts; they cast bridges over torrents; they grew fruit trees; they planted gardens of herbs and vegetables; they fed the poor at their gates. When a messenger from a Pope of Rome came to a certain abbey to speak with the Father, the porter at the entrance said, "Sir, the Abbot is not here. He is down yonder meadow, making hay."

The labor was of mind as well as hand and arm. Monks taught school in their cloisters, bent over parchment and vellum, quill pen or brush in hand, writing copies of the Bible, and legends and histories; and the colored books, often bright with gold letters, are the "Missals" that are seen in our museums. One such writer was the Venerable Bede, who dwelt beside the river Tyne in the north of

England. Another was Dunstan of England, who had great skill in moulding wax, carving wood and bone, and working in gold and silver and iron and brass. Benedictine hands raised Melrose Abbey in Scotland, which Sir Walter Scott said looked so lovely in the pale moonlight. Their hands raised Tintern Abbey by the river Wye on the border of Wales, and the river and the songs of poets (such as Wordsworth) make music to the ruins. They raised the famous Abbey of Westminster, round which gather the hearts of the folk of Canada, and Australia and New Zealand, and South Africa and Britain. Nor ought we to forget the women. Nuns of the Order have shown great skill in embroidery, and their fingers wove the wondrous ins-and-outs of the thread of Valenciennes lace. All the world can admire the Benedictine lace, and the Benedictine bridges and Missals, and their Catholic devotion, Catholics, or Muslims, or Buddhists, or Jews, or Hindus, or Humanists, we all salute the power and the glory of Co-operation. We all march to the Republic of Togetherness. The Quaker Whittier sang:

"To worship rightly is to love each other,
Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer."

(To be continued)

News and Views

Of the total exports of 228,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada last year 74,000,000 bushels went by way of the Pacific.

In twenty years Canada has produced wheat to the value of \$9,500,000,000 and exported wheat to the value of \$6,000,000,000.

Imports of farm machinery into Canada during July of this year had a value of \$331,301 as compared with \$2,111,525 during July of last year.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., states that stabilization operations of the Federal Farm Board are believed at present prices to show a loss of \$150,000,000.

Farmers of the Moose Jaw municipality are proposing to the Federal Government that a bonus of \$2 an acre be paid on all prairie farm land properly summer fallowed this year.

Frank Laut, of Crossfield, marketed the first 1931 wheat to be delivered at that point. Mr. Laut delivered his wheat to the Pool elevator. The yield was around 20 bushels to the acre, grade 2 Northern.

All grain shipments from the Peace River and contiguous areas totalled 12,564,756 bushels during the crop year, August 1st, 1930, to August 1st, 1931. This is the greatest bushelage the northern portion of Alberta has ever shipped.

One hundred and fifteen members of the Central Selling Agency at Winnipeg were given their discharge the first of the month. This action followed the decision of each Provincial Pool to handle its own sales.

Spencer's Report on U.F.A. Convention Resolutions

Concluded from *The U.F.A.* of September 1st

The report of Henry E. Spencer, M.P., Secretary of the U.F.A. Parliamentary Group, upon action taken at Ottawa with respect to resolutions of the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., is concluded below from our last issue:

22. Long Term Loans for Pure-bred Stock.—The resolution asks the Federal Government to extend long term loans to farmers for the purchase of pure-bred stock, and in the case of dairy stock for the purchase of females from inspected herds.

1. Long term loans for the purchase of such stock have always been considered a Provincial field of assistance, involving as they do careful preliminary investigation and close supervision of collections.

2. The Federal Government is, however, already assisting in paying transportation charges on carload lots of pure-bred stock from inspected herds into the Prairie Provinces.

23. Loaning System Registered Animals.—Resolved, that we urge the Dominion Government to re-establish the system of loaning bulls, boars and rams of registered breeds.

The Dominion Government had established a comprehensive bull loaning policy before this resolution was passed. A pure-bred ram policy has also been approved by the Minister and will be in operation this fall for the assistance of farmers in the purchase of pure-bred rams. The Minister is also giving consideration to the matter of a bacon-type boar policy for application throughout the Dominion this fall.

24. Establishment of Trade Agencies.

—(a) Recommending the establishment of adequate trade organizations in Japan and China to assist in marketing our farm products in these countries.

(b) Until such time at least as our surplus wheat has been absorbed that the Government investigate the possibility of increasing sales to China by adequate extensions of credit.

(a) This matter is being studied by the Government, and conferences have been held with officials and business men well versed in Oriental trade matters, and it is hoped that they will be able to organize a system of trade representatives in the Far East that will bring the maximum results.

(b) The unsettled political condition in China makes the extension of credit to that country a very difficult matter, but the question is receiving the consideration of the Government.

25. Inspection of Grain Brokers' Books.—The resolution refers to the unnecessary fluctuation of grain in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and asks for a committee of the House of Commons, or a Royal Commission, to investigate the workings of the Grain Exchange.

The report of the "Stamp Commission" suggests that the Government might appoint an officer "who would have the right to be behind the scenes at all times and places in the Grain Exchange." It would be the duty of such officer to inquire into all complaints which might be made to him; to make recommendations to the authorities of the Exchange and to make reports from time to time to the Government and with power to suggest regula-

tions for the conduct of the business conducted through the Exchange.

26. Weather Forecasts.—Requesting the Government to extend its system of weather reporting and forecasting for the benefit of the general public.

Weather reporting and forecasting is done from the Government's office in Toronto. Reports are sent out twice daily. The director of this service states that forecasting the weather for Alberta is more difficult than in most parts of Canada, and in general they are unable to forecast thunderstorms long enough in advance to be any protection to the general public. The director has asked the forecasters to be more specific in regard to this matter whenever possible. This Department is most anxious to meet the requirements of the public and every effort will be made to improve the service.

27. Utilization of Surplus Grain.—

Resolved, that this Convention request the Federal and Provincial Governments be asked to further investigation-al work looking to the utilization of surplus grains for other than food purposes.

The National Research Council is making a careful study of using surplus grain for the manufacture of fuel alcohol, starch, dextrine, glucose and other sugars, acids and lacquer solvents by means of fermentation, oils, etc. This includes a study not only of the technical, but also of the economic aspects. The latter are clearly important, as the fact that a given method of utilizing grains for manufacturing purposes is economical only in seasons when prices are abnormally low is obviously an important consideration in determining the feasibility in establishing plants based on such a method. The results so far obtained do not seem to indicate that it is possible to utilize our surplus grains for other than food products.

28. Investigation in Grain Speculation.—

Resolving that Parliament institute a thorough investigation into the speculation in grain with a view to abolishing all marginal dealings not represented by actual grain.

A Royal Commission consisting of Sir Josiah Stamp, Chief Justice J. T. Brown, of Saskatchewan, and William Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, was appointed by the Federal Government on April 10th, 1931, to inquire into and report upon what effect, if any, the dealing in grain futures has upon the price received by the producer. The report of the Commission in brief is to the effect that in addition to the benefits reflected to the producer in furnishing a system of insurance for the handling of his grain, and in providing an ever-ready and convenient means for marketing the same, futures trading, even with its disadvantages of numerous minor price fluctuations, is of distinct benefit to the producer in the price which he receives.

29. Cadet Training.—The resolution is a criticism of the above and recommends that the words "physical

education" be substituted for those of "cadet training" in the estimates, and that the grants be turned over to the Provincial Department of Education to administer.

Agnes Macphail, J. S. Woodsworth and H. E. Spencer spoke against cadet training in the House, but got little support. Nevertheless, opinion in the country on this subject is becoming stronger all the time. While there was a cut of \$100,000 in the estimates for cadet training this year, leaving the amount now voted \$400,000, the Minister of National Defence said he regretted the reduction of the item and would restore it to its original amount of half a million as soon as possible. The Provincial Governments should take a stand against cadet training and in favor of physical education under the control of the Department of Education of the Province. A resolution to this effect has been passed by the Legislature of Manitoba, and ought to be passed by all Legislatures which are seriously interested.

30. Registered Mail.—(a) This resolution states that the Canadian Post Office urges the public to register valuable letters, but does not assume responsibility in case of loss, and it, therefore, asks for a remedy.

The Post Office Act and Postal Regulations already provide for the payment of indemnity in the case of lost registered letters, so that the resolution in this case has been based on some misunderstanding according to the opinion of the Postmaster General.

31. Registered Mail.—(b) Resolved, that we recommend that the postal regulations be amended to provide that all postmasters when issuing a receipt for a registered letter or parcel be required to show on the said receipt the name of the addressee of said letter or parcel.

It was the practice until about ten years ago for the receipts for registered letters to show the name of the addressee. As registered articles are recorded throughout course of transmission by post entirely by number, no entry was necessary for purposes of postal enquiry. Moreover, not one registered letter in ten thousand is lost in course of post. It followed that ten thousand entries of names of addressees were being made without serving any useful purpose, and the practice was, therefore, discontinued.

32. Better Markets.—The resolution recommended a conference with the wheat exporting countries, with the aim of stabilizing the production and sale of wheat, to enable the growers to at least meet the cost of production.

Such a conference was eventually held in London on the invitation of Canada. Though nothing outstanding developed from this conference, an effort is made to recognize a common need, and as such conferences are to be continued, it is hoped certain benefits will develop in future.

33. Railway Crossings.—Resolved that the railways be asked to plank the roads to a width of at least 24 feet on all main highways.

No formal application has ever been made to the Board of Railway Commis-

(Continued on page 16)

Interests of the United Farm Women

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Plan Conference

A committee consisting of representatives of five U.F.W.A. Locals in East Edmonton constituency, met at the home of Mrs. S. J. Bentley recently and decided to hold a conference at Horse Hills about the end of October. President Robert Gardiner, M.P., is to speak, and it is hoped to arrange for a handicrafts exhibit the following year. The date and other details will be announced later.

Macleod Conference

The annual conference of the U.F.W.A. Locals in Macleod constituency will be held at the Claresholm Agricultural School on October 17th, beginning at 10 a.m., according to an announcement sent out by Mrs. Dwelle, U.F.W.A., director. Following community singing, each Local will be asked for a short report, and addresses will be given by Miss Margaret Wight, vice-president of the Junior U.F.A., Mrs. Dwelle, Mrs. Kiser, of High River, J. Jesse Strang, Gordon Walker, M.L.A., Mrs. Moffat, Mr. Gandier, H. B. MacLeod, and G. G. Coote, M.P.

Battle River Conference

A two-day conference of the U.F.W.A. Locals in Battle River constituency was held in June; on the first day sessions were held at Czar, opening with a picnic dinner on the lakeside, and on the second day at Wainwright. Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., spoke on both days, "giving inspiration and comfort to her listeners," says a report just received. She stressed the value of the Junior work, not only as an asset to the organization, but on account of its benefit to the young people themselves. Dealing with the world depression and unrest, she said these were due to the fact that profit and not service was the ruling motive of industry and commerce. Mrs. Warr emphasized the need for greater tolerance and more co-operation.

F. T. Cook, of the Provincial Health Department, spoke on the work of the department and showed a film depicting the origins of life, on both days. W. G. Farquharson, M.L.A., and Mr. Dunnell were speakers at Czar, and Misses Lois Johnson, Louise Freestone, and Christina Kraus gave a vocal trio.

On the second day, Mrs. C. L. Pickel, director, extended a welcome to those present—about two hundred women and a number of men—and Mrs. Allen, of Avondale, responded. Reports from the various Locals represented were given and discussed, Hon. Mr. MacPherson gave an address which was listened to with keen interest, and Mrs. Postans and P. Enzenauer gave inspiring addresses. During the day the following gave musical numbers: Mrs. Plummer, Lloydminster; Mrs. Simmes, Battleview; Mrs. Funnell, Vermilion; Miss Olson, Irma; Mrs. Prothen, Avondale; and Mr. Jenkins, Avondale.

Director's Successful Tour

During the last ten days of July and the first few days of August, Mrs. Stong, U.F.W.A. Director for Peace River North, addressed a series of meetings in the interests of the organization. At Sexsmith, while the attendance was reduced owing to the fact that a number of members were away from home on vacation trips and visits, there was a good interest. "I found a wonderfully enthusiastic crowd at East Kleskun," writes Mrs. Stong, "and we held forth in real farmer style until after midnight. All the meetings concluded with round table discussions, which were very profitable and instructive. The East Kleskun ladies have made a quilt which they sold to pay the dues of all the members—a good idea for hard times. Clairmont, Willingdon and Kleskun Hill were well represented at their meetings; both Clairmont and Willingdon are in a healthy working condition. Albright Local had made a great advance since two years ago; they held their meeting in their new hall which is a great credit to them, they also have a new piano. Lake Saskatoon made a grand rally in the form of a verandah party, at the home of Rev. C. F. Hopkins, ending with a real concert of community singing. Spirit River had the usual largely attended, jovial crowd, and a splendid program. I succeeded in organizing a new Local to be called Wembley Local, with Mrs. C. Craig, secretary and Mrs. Stoke, president. I spoke at the dedication of a new U.F.A. Hall at Scenic Heights."

In Medicine Hat

Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, Second Vice-President U.F.W.A., while staying at Medicine Hat will be pleased to visit any patients from the rural districts who are in hospital there. Mail will reach Mrs. Hepburn at General Delivery, Medicine Hat.

Activities of U.F.W.A. Locals

Snapshots should now be sent in to Central Office for the Beauty Spot contest and the Rock Garden and Pool contest.

Enchant U.F.W.A. heartily endorse Riverton's resolution and join them in their protest against Premier Bennett's criticism of the U.F.A. Members at Ottawa, states the secretary, Mrs. B. A. Orr.

Balzac U.F.W.A. recently voted to endorse the "Riverton resolution," writes Mrs. A. Shuttleworth, secretary. This Local has now 20 paid up members.

Notre Dame U.F.W.A. Local have interesting programs each month, reports Mrs. Walter Langan. Recently they visited the Provincial Mental Institute, and were shown over the beautiful gardens.

De Winton U.F.W.A. Local sponsored a sewing demonstration on September 3rd, 4th, and 5th, conducted by Miss Tillie. It was found very helpful, and Miss Winifred Turnbull, secretary

writes that all the members hope it will be possible to have Miss Tillie again next year.

Warden U.F.W.A. Local met recently at the home of the secretary, Mrs. Price, who writes that the meeting enjoyed "two splendid papers—one on the life of Pauline Johnson, by Mrs. Cavers, and the other on Pioneers in the district, by Mrs. R. Bullington. Our meetings all year have been well attended, and of exceptional interest."

Albright U.F.W.A. joined with the U.F.A. Local in holding a community picnic, which proved most enjoyable. They also sponsored a baby clinic this summer, when 19 children were examined by Miss Lonsdale. They are giving a patchwork quilt as a prize to the person guessing the number of patches contained in it, a small charge being made for each guess.

Eight grandmothers were honored by Floral U.F.W.A. Local at their annual "Grandmother's Day" meeting recently, when each was presented with a bouquet of sweet peas. Mrs. A. Montgomery, Sylvia Richardson, Edna Ableman and Ruth Richardson gave a musical program, and the grandmothers related experiences of pioneer days which the younger people found most interesting.

Mrs. M. Seale, secretary, writes that the August meeting of Tofield, U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. J. C. Olson, when Mrs. J. Ferguson gave a report of the annual conference held at Fort Saskatchewan. "As You Like It" was taken up as a study, each member giving a quotation. Mrs. Torrie read a summary of the play, and Mrs. Baptist gave an account of Shakespeare's life. The bulletin on Czechoslovakia was read by Mrs. Ferguson.

"Although times are hard," says a letter from Mrs. E. C. Thompson, secretary, "Devonia Lake U.F.W.A. keeps plodding along very busily. A baby clinic was held at the home of Mrs. Enzenauer in July, 14 children being examined by Miss Lonsdale. A picnic and dance was enjoyed by young and old the following Friday. Thirty dollars was realized, including the proceeds from the raffle of a cushion. Three members spent a most interesting and delightful time at Vermilion Agricultural College in August, learning a host of things useful to all of us."

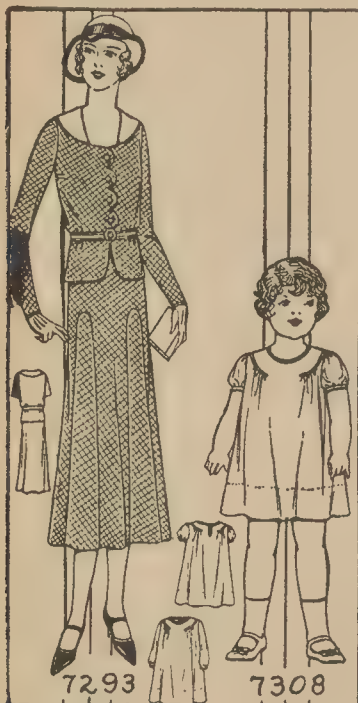
The August meeting of Stettler U.F.W.A. was held jointly with the U.F.A., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hares, reports Mrs. Drysdale. Mrs. Zipperer's bulletin was read and discussed, Mr. Nolte gave an account of the Federal convention, and the secretary read a short essay on Pauline Johnson. Bouquets were presented to each of the four grandmothers present, Mrs. James Van Kleeck, Mrs. Gherke, Mrs. Knoll and Mrs. Hare. At the July meeting Mrs. A. Six gave an interesting paper on immigration, and Mrs. Price's bulletin on that subject was read and supplemented by a further talk by Mrs. Price. Victor Green gave a splendid account of his visit to Olds during Farm Boys' Week.

Battleview U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals held a picnic in July, realizing a good sum. The two Locals have also been co-operating in assisting a family in the district who were in distress through the long illness and death of the husband and father. Mrs. Pearl Arthur, secretary of the U.F.W.A., writes: "Our Local voted in favor of the Riverton resolution, and acted upon it. We also protested against Appendix XII Stamp Report. We expressed our appreciation to Mrs.

Price on her bulletin on Czecho-Slovakia, and pleaded for more along similar lines. We are working towards securing a municipal doctor in our hospital district."

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of patterns. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



7293. Misses' Dress.

Designed in Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39 inch material, if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. For contrasting material $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 39 inches wide is required. Price, 15c.

7308. Girls' Dress.

Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 29 inch material if made with the puff sleeves. With long sleeves, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. To finish with bias binding requires 1 yard $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Price, 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Mock Fillet Mignon: Mix thoroughly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. finely ground raw beef with 1 tablespoon ground suet, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper, and paprika to taste. Make into flat cakes half an inch thick, twist a thin slice of bacon around each cake, and broil 20 minutes.

Gingerbread: Cream $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter; add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and 2 eggs, and beat well; then add 1-3 cup molasses, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup buttermilk alternately with $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, in which $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons ginger have been sifted.

HIS PREDICAMENT

Joek—Hello, Smith, you look worried.
Smith—Worried? I should say I am.
I've lost my glasses and I can't look for them until I find them.

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Pattern Department, *The U.F.A.*, Calgary

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Is a High School Education Worth While?

Dear Juniors:

Is a high school education worth while? How often do we hear this question asked by children, parents, and others! Many are of the opinion that such an education is worth while, but in the minds of some there lurks doubt, while still others frankly express their belief that it is not worth while.

In the first place, Juniors, take a look about you and see who are the leaders in the world. Who are they? You will find that most of them have had a high school education, which in some cases has even prepared them for a college or university training.

In days gone by it was a common thing to see famous men with a low grade of education. Even in those cases such men had to educate themselves to a degree on an equal basis with the high school education of to-day, for they would never have succeeded otherwise. Take Lincoln for example. He educated himself in every way possible, and thus became the great man that he was. This is also the case with many of Canada's greatest empire builders.

Just how much do we learn in high school, and of what value is the training to us? How does a high school education fit in with our life after we leave school? A high school education is supposed to teach us to live well and economically. Also with a good high school education one is able to understand the theories of leading men in the scientific, literary, and historical world. By receiving a high school training we can improve our language and thus present our views in the clearest and most expressive way. We see what other people in the past have done in the building up of their countries. In history, from the mistakes of others we learn to prevent unnecessary bloodshed and trouble. We learn to reason more deeply. Thus we see that a high school education is the link between discontentment and contentment, between unhappiness and happiness, and between failure and success.

Yours sincerely,

ZAIDA K. McGOWAN,

Junior U.F.A. Director, Vegreville
Constituency,

Vegreville.

Junior News Items

At a recent meeting of the Loyalty Junior Local, Mrs. Hepburn gave an address, writes Wilfred Hoppins, president. She pointed out that if the Juniors lived up to their name "Loyalty," they would have to co-operate with their parents, their Senior Locals and their Government. She said that if they lived up to their watchword and motto, they could not help but be loyal to a high degree.

There were only 16 members present at the August 29th meeting, owing to the harvest rush, writes Jean I. Sloan, secretary of the Willow Springs Junior Local. The meeting was opened

with a novelty roll call. After some letters were read, the program committee took charge. They proposed having an extemporaneous play. The Willow Springs Juniors have staged two already, which caused much laughter.

On July 29th, the East Milo Juniors went on a picnic to Arrowwood, and were addressed by Donald Cameron Jr. on scientific research as regards farming. Later in the evening they attended a dance put on by the Arrowwood Juniors. On the 14th of August following a Wheat Pool talk the East Milo Juniors held a dance in the Milo hall. After expenses were paid, it was found they had made enough to carry them over the busy season, writes Nora Wainwright, secretary.

The Starland Juniors held their Field Day on August 15th, and it was a huge success, writes Eileen Hudgeon, secretary. Ball teams and friends from neighboring locals were present. The Juniors had a booth and some of the Seniors helped them to sell home-made candy, ice cream, and soft drinks. Numerous ball games were played, Munson being the winner for the day. The crowning feature of the day was the Mapyole dance by twenty girls in both the afternoon and

evening. The Juniors realized between \$7 and \$8 and everyone reported a wonderful time.

The Water Glen Junior Local is progressing nicely, and the members meet once a month at the different homes, writes Evelyn Johnson, secretary. Twelve members were present at the August 19th meeting. Irene Gustavson gave a report of the week spent at the Olds Agricultural School in July. At the school fair held last fall, Irene Gustavson and Helge Nicholson received the highest number of points, so were awarded the Short Course. The Junior Local held a picnic in July. They cleared \$21.00. The Juniors are selling two hundred tickets on three pieces of fretwork which was made by one of their crippled boys, half of the money to go to him. The fretwork will be raffled at the Hallowe'en Social.

The last meeting of the Burlington Junior Local was held at the home of Lois Brownlee on August 23rd. The Juniors met at two o'clock, and packing into cars and trucks, drove to Milk River and spent the afternoon bathing and picking berries. At six, they returned and with really healthy appetites, enjoyed the delicious lunch served by the hostess. After lunch, they gathered in the living room and had their meeting. Fifteen members and a number of visitors were present. It was decided to have a hard-time dance, and to give prizes for the best hard-time costumes. The Junior U.F.A. paper was read and enjoyed by all. A short musical program was given by some of the members and visitors. A farewell song written by one of the members was sung by the Juniors in farewell to one of their members who is leaving shortly, writes Hilda Jensen, secretary.

SPENCER'S REPORT ON CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from page 13)

sioners re this matter, and no decision can be given until it has. Mr. Coleman, vice-president of the C.P.R., states that the railways are governed by an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners which provides that crossings shall be planked to a width of 20 feet. He thinks 24 feet unnecessary generally, but where required by wide scale machinery, the railway will widen the crossing, and bear the expense where the railway is junior to the highway.

34. Re Payment for Lands by Railway Companies.—Section 201, Sub-section 2, of the Railway Act, provides for the payment into a Superior Court of the Province of such sum as the judge may fix to cover compensation and interest, before the company can enter upon any land for the purposes of constructing or repairing its railway; and under Section 238 of the Act, the company must pay the compensation awarded or agreed upon before it is entitled to take possession of the lands.

35. Loverna-Scapa Branch, C. N. Rys.—Sir Henry Thornton states: "I would advise that it is not contemplated any construction will be done on such an extension this year."

36. Rate on Domestic Wheat to British Columbia.—Lower rate urged. This matter is receiving the consideration of the Government.

37. Building of New Railways and Repair of Fences.—Section 274, Sub-section 5, of the Railway Act, reads as follows: "Where the railway is being constructed through enclosed lands, the company shall, by fencing its right of way before any existing fences are taken down, or by other effective means, prevent cattle or other animals escaping from or getting upon such enclosed lands or from one enclosure to another or upon the property

of the company by reason of such construction or of any act or thing done by the company, its contractors, agents or employees."

And Section 386, Sub-section 1, (c) reads as follows:

"(1) When any horses, sheep, swine or other cattle, whether at large or not, get upon the lands of the company and by reason thereof damage is caused to or by such animal, the person suffering such damage shall be entitled to recover the amount of such damage against the company in any action in any court of competent jurisdiction unless the company establishes that such damage was caused by reason of:

"(c) Any person other than an officer, agent, employee or contractor of the company taking down any part of a railway fence."

38. Tariff on Farm Implements.—Recommending that the Dominion Government abolish tariffs on all farm implements and machinery.

The present Government believes in tariffs and was elected to impose them, and in spite of Western protests, raised the tariff on farm machinery at the short session in September.

QUITE SAFE

A certain well-known Bishop tells many amusing stories of his work among the Indians. On one occasion he was visiting a tribe, and it was arranged that after dinner he and one of the chiefs were to go for a long ride.

"Will it be safe for me to leave my baggage here?" asked the Bishop before they started.

"Yes," was the reply of the chief. "There is not a white man within forty miles."

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

(Continued from page 11)

the major exporting countries were as follows:

United States, 330 million bushels, of which 15 million was stored in Canadian terminal elevators.

Canada, 139 million bushels, of which six million bushels was stored in the United States.

Argentina 90 million bushels.

Australia 45 million bushels.

Grand total 604 million bushels.

These figures show aggregate stocks of wheat increased by 75 million bushels during 1930-31, not a large increase in view of the fact that the production of the four countries in 1930 was some 300 million bushels larger than in 1929. Heavy domestic disappearance of wheat for feeding purposes in the United States and Canada—perhaps as much as 160 million bushels—helped to prevent a larger increase of stocks. Had Russia not come into the market with 100 million bushels for export and had Europe loosened the restrictions on wheat imports, the possibility is that there would have been no increase in stocks. Unofficial estimates show the stocks of wheat afloat to Europe and in ports in the United Kingdom which totalled 49 million bushels on August 1st, 1931, were neither strikingly large or strikingly small; the ports stocks were 3.6 million bushels above the average of the past five years and the stocks afloat 3.3 million bushels less.

Estimates for Northern Hemisphere

Estimates of crop production in the northern hemisphere for the current year indicates a reduction from last year of approximately 206 million bushels. The figures in million bushels are:

	1930	1931	Change
United States.....	863	894	+ 31
Canada.....	395	240	-155
Lower Danube.....	354	320	- 34
Germany, France, Italy.....	589	660	+ 71
Other Europe.....	437	410	- 27
Northern Africa.....	64	79	+ 15
India.....	391	347	- 44
Other Northern Hemisphere.....	91	97	+ 6
	3,187	3,047	-140
Soviet Russia.....	1,084	1,018	- 66
Grand Total.....	4,271	4,065	-206

Import Requirements

The import requirements of Europe during this crop year depend primarily on the volume and condition of the domestic crops and the adoption of measures to reduce importation of wheat. The estimate of these import requirements is 540 to 600 million bushels. Other importing countries outside of Europe took 180 million bushels last year, but this year may range between 150 and 175 million bushels, depending on Chinese exchange, the oriental rice and wheat crops, and general conditions in the east. Last year China and Japan took 70 million bushels, mostly of Australian wheat. Australia had an unusually large crop of wheat last year, a considerable proportion of which was of rather poor quality. This fact, combined with depreciated Australian exchange, which made the grain cheaper in terms of Chinese currency, aided the flow of Australian wheat to China.

The combined European and ex-European import requirements may then range from 710 to 800 millions. If the average of these two extremes is taken the figure is 755 millions or 50 millions below that of last crop year.

The exportable surpluses of Australia, Argentina, Canada and the United States

Cross to the Old Country for CHRISTMAS

That trip you've decided to take next year, or even the year after, can be a reality this Christmas. The money you have set aside is enough now! The fare on the fast Canadian Pacific palace-ships is radically reduced but accommodation and meals are of the same quality that has made Canadian Pacific famous the world over.

Cost of living in the Old Country is less than it was.

Ships sail regularly and frequently during October and November.

Last Special Sailings to get You Home for Christmas

From Saint John

Montclare	-	Dec. 5
Duchess of Bedford	-	Dec. 11
Montrose	-	Dec. 12
Duchess of Richmond	-	Dec. 16

Reserve your bookings early. Apply local agents, or R. W. Greene, C.P.R. Bldg., Edmonton, G. R. Swallow, C.P.R. Bldg., Saskatoon, or

W. G. CASEY
C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg

**THIRD CLASS
XMAS FARE
REDUCED 1/6
AS LOW AS
\$136.00
RETURN**

Canadian Pacific Steamships



**CALGARY
DRY GINGER ALE**

A Finer Flavor for Finer Tastes

for **STIFFNESS**
Plenty of Minard's well rubbed in soon sets you right. Bathe the sore part with warm water before you start.

34

You'll soon limber up!

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

may run all the way from 455 million bushels to 901 million, depending on the volume of wheat used as stock feed and the carryover at the end of this year. Reasonable expectations are that Canada will export from 145 to 175 million bushels, United States 120 to 240 million bushels, Argentina from 110 to 130 million bushels, and Australia 125 to 135 million bushels. In addition Russia may have for export 75 to 100 million bushels, Danube countries 35 to 40 million bushels and North Africa 20 to 25 million bushels. This leaves a probable total bushelage ranging from 630 to 850 million bushels.

Offerings could exceed 850 million bushels if the situation in Russia provided more than 100 million bushels; if in the United States less than 125 million bushels should be fed to animals and if merchants, farmers and the grain stabilization board should be desirous of reducing stocks to normal levels; if Argentina and Australia should secure yields per acre appreciably above the post-war average; or if Canadian wheat should be weakly held.

Offerings of less than 630 million bushels would seem to be in prospect if in particular a strong disposition to carry stocks should appear in the United States and Canada; or if Russia should find considerably less than 75 million bushels for export.

The Pool and the Western Situation

By ESTEN WILLIAMS, Leduc, in
Edmonton Journal

The Wheat Pool was not conceived without good reasons. Fifty per cent of the farmers in the West did not band themselves together just for fun. Critical opposition does not materialize unless the critics are being hurt or afraid they are going to be hurt. My broker or my grain company are not much concerned whether I get a price for my wheat sufficient to pay cost and a profit; but they are very much concerned if I take my business elsewhere. So I must be discouraged from making a change.

The Wheat Pool, with over 140,000 members, could not be expected to be 100 per cent perfect in organization, judgment and business acumen, nor could all the members be wise in a business man's sense. Tales of just what the Pool was trying to accomplish, and foolish claims, have been made by members which have been reflected back on the organization as a whole.

The Alberta daily press has more or less given a very fair support in the formation of the Pool. Business men have also given of their time to help organization when the Pool was first formed. Such would not have been the case if they had considered the Pool a foolish undertaking.

The banks offered to finance the Pool without Government guarantee and the elevator companies to handle the grain. Were they foolish doing this?

Without debating whether the Pool member received more for his wheat than the non-pool member, or whether Pool members bootlegged their wheat, the fact is plain that up to October, 1929, when the stock markets went for a ride,

confidence in the Pool had not been badly shaken and what was done in 1929 and 1930 was done under the best advice and judgment available.

Criticism is not often acceptable, especially from our friends, but warnings or constructive criticism should be heeded. It was a mistake for Alberta Pool to rebate one million dollars (earned one year by our elevators when we had only 161) back to the members who used these elevators which were built with the money of all the Pool members who shipped from over 700 shipping points. What a help that million would be today if it were in the bank or as an asset in another form. The trouble was it looked so easy and I have been told it was good advertising for our elevators.

It will not be very foolish for me to contend that, where an initial payment has been set and paid, say for wheat, the half of which was controlled by half the holders, the price of the wheat has been stabilized for the time being, and I am also stating a fact that a large number of non-pool farmers were glad there was such an organization as the Pool, but they would not join, as they preferred to use their own judgment and independence in selling their own wheat.

Now, if there were sufficient reasons to establish a Pool a few years ago, are we going to go "looney" now when all lines and methods of business are being tested to the breaking point and forget these sufficient reasons?

Do you think our old friends (?) the grain trade are going to "put up" their money and assets to secure for the farmer a paying price for his wheat? The Pools are allowing members to sell wheat independent of co-operation, which will practically mean no stabilization, as those who still have confidence in co-operation and are able to stand the strain financially will have to take such a small initial payment to be safe, that it will mean a wide open market for speculation, and there is an old business saying "go back and find your money where you lost it," and this is going to be a fine year for the trade to do this.

The dollar is king. With an open market and business demoralization all over the world, Mr. Dollar is going to be ruthless in his rule. He will stipulate in the "bond" this time "the blood" is included in "the pound of flesh." This means what? Perhaps taxes not paid, interest not paid, storekeeper not paid. Can the business man stand it? Can the banks and loan companies stand it? Can the debenture holders stand it?—when the man who owes this money does not get a paying price for his wheat. The most important thing today is that debts must be paid from the ground up. The Western Farmer never owed as much money as he owes today, and until he pays, prosperity cannot come back, and I say "cannot" advisedly.

The present situation is not a case of Pool or non-Pool, nor of farmer against business man and banks.

There are three unwritten laws inherent in the nature of man—1. The law of self-preservation; 2. The law of the line of least resistance; 3. The law of the survival of the fittest. And these

three laws are going to be dominant in the solution of the present situation, and unless we use a lot of wisdom some are going to be badly hurt.

Twelve cars of grain loaded by the Canadian Wheat Pool from the Government elevator, Saskatoon, were shipped August 24th to Churchill. This is the initial shipment of 400 odd cars from Western Canada. The amount of grain involved is 530,000 bushels. Arrangements were made with the Dalgleish Shipping Line for two vessels to transport the wheat to Europe at a cost of three shillings and nine pence per quarter (11½¢ per bushel.)

Registered Letters Lost in Mails

Responsibility of Post Office

With reference to a resolution of the last Annual Convention dealing with the responsibility of the Post Office Department for registered letters lost in the mails, a letter was recently received by the Vice-president of the U.F.A. from J. B. Corley, District Superintendent of Postal Service, who enclosed a letter on the subject addressed to the Postmaster General by Michael Luchkovich, M.P. The communication which also dealt with other resolutions affecting the Postal Service, adopted by the Convention, was presented at the recent meeting of the U.F.A. Executive Committee.

Mr. Corley pointed out that the Post Office Act and Postal regulations provide for the payment of indemnity in the case of the loss of registered letters as follows: In case of loss, rifling or damage in course of post of a registered article posted in Canada for delivery in Canada being definitely established, the addressee, or at the request of the addressee, the sender may be paid indemnity which in no case shall exceed the actual or intrinsic value of the loss, rifling or damage, the amount of indemnity being covered by the following fees paid at the time of registration.

Maximum indemnity of \$25.00 when 10c fee paid.

Maximum indemnity of \$50.00 when 20c fee paid.

Maximum indemnity of \$75.00 when 30c fee paid.

Maximum indemnity of \$100.00 when 40c fee paid.

This indemnity may be paid provided the loss, rifling, or damage is reported to the Department within one year of the date of posting and upon receipt of the sworn statements of the persons concerned. In all cases of damage the article must be secured for purposes of enquiry as nearly as possible in the state in which it was delivered. If complaint is made that the contents of a register have been abstracted the cover must be produced.

Name and Address on Receipts

A further resolution of the Annual Convention asked "That the Regulations be amended to provide that all Postmasters, when issuing receipts for registered articles, show the name and address of the addressee on same."

With regard to this matter Mr. Corley wrote: "Regarding this resolution it is explained that it was the practice some ten years ago for the receipt for a registered article to show the name of the addressee. As registered articles are re-

corded throughout the course of transmission by post entirely by number this entry was unnecessary for purposes of postal enquiry. Moreover not one registered letter in 10,000 is lost in course of post and it followed that 10,000 entries of the names of the addressees were being made without serving any postal purpose and indeed without serving any purpose whatever except in one case out of 10,000 registered articles mailed. In the circumstances, in the interests of efficiency and economy, the entry of the names of addressee on receipt for registered articles was done away with. It may be added that the present system has been giving satisfaction for years. It is quite understood that the sender of a registered article has the option of endorsing on the back of the receipt the name of the addressee provided he desires to complete his personal records."

Books From Libraries

With regard to a resolution of the Convention asking for "A reduction of the postage rate on books circulated from authorized libraries", Mr. Corley replied: "As regards the above request that material reduction be made in the postal rates on books circulated from authorized libraries—would say this has come before the Department on a number of occasions and I am informed it will again be considered, although it is questionable whether the present is an opportune time for reducing postal rates. It may possibly be that favorable consideration of this request will have to be deferred until such time as the general financial condition of the Postal Service and the country generally shows some material improvement."

Free Speech

An American Judge's View.

"A man has as much right to be a Communist as a Democrat, and a Communist ought to have as much freedom as a Democrat. I say, however mistaken in his views a Communist might be, he should have an equal right to persuade others as long as it is done peaceably." We wish that this sentence might be posted in large letters in the office of every mayor and police official in the United States. It is only the sound American doctrine; indeed, it is the age-old doctrine of human liberty which is thus restated, but is, alas, constantly being violated. . . . These words come not from any "parlor pink" or any "dangerous radical." They come from a judge in New Jersey—Vice-Chancellor John O. Bigelow. Chancellor Bigelow is not one of those who believe that in times of unrest one should soft-pedal as to the right of free speech lest hot-heads make ill use of political unrest and economic suffering.—*New York Nation*.

MOTHER'S BAD BREAK.

Tommy—Mother, let me go to the zoo to see the monkeys.

Mother—Why, Tommy, what an ideal! Imagine wanting to go to see the monkeys when your Aunt Betsy is here.

BE SATISFIED

"Oh, waiter, look here, is this peach or apple pie?"

"Can't you tell from the taste?"

"No, I can't."

"Well, then, what difference does it make?"



SENDING
SMALL
SUMS
SAFELY

WHENEVER you have occasion to send small sums of money by mail you can do so safely and conveniently by means of a Bank of Montreal money order.

Any branch of the Bank affords you this service, the charges for which are from 5 to 24 cents, according to the amount of the money order.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817



To the Farmer —

With Only One Product or Several to Market

Do you realize that from the time your product is marketed until it reaches the consumer it is constantly protected—insured against loss? It is the general practice to insure commodities while in storage or transit to avert disaster.

Why not give your dependents the same protection as your crops or buildings? The proceeds of a life insurance policy, when the inevitable happens, will enable your family to retain the farm and carry on profitably until an opportune time for its disposal, if thought advisable.

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

Without obligation, kindly forward me a copy of your little booklet, "Think It Over."

At present I carry insurance. My age is nearest

birthday. My family consists of wife and children

Name..... Address.....

News from the Head Office of Alberta Livestock Pool

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

How Will Your Export Cattle Kill Out Under English Grades?

The proposed grade designations for the carcasses of Canadian cattle slaughtered in England and Wales. The Regulations under The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928, with respect to the quality of beef carcasses of cattle killed in England and Wales, have now come into force, and the grade designations are:

SELECT
PRIME
GOOD

For carcasses of fat cattle imported from Canada under Part 2 of the Animals (Importation) Order of 1930 (a) and killed in the landing wharf within ten days after landing, and for carcasses of cattle imported from Canada under the Importation of Animals Act, 1922, (Session 2) (b) and killed as fat in the landing wharf or killed at premises to which they have been sent under a license, a grade

light cherry red to a slightly darker red. Some marbling should be present in the thicker cuts.

Good.—A beef carcass may have broadly the following characteristics: It may be slightly irregular or rough in conformation and quality, but it should be reasonably well finished. The fat covering should be fair, and there should be at least a small amount of kidney fats; other interior fats should be present.

The flesh, however, should be of average thickness. In all, the carcass should be of average quality.

The spinal processes of the chine bones should terminate in cartilages which may be partly ossified.

It is of interest to note that the carcasses raised and slaughtered in England and Wales will carry the National Mark in addition to the grade designation.

Grade Designation Mark for "Select"	Grade Designation Mark for "Prime"	Grade Designation Mark for "Good"
SELECT	PRIME	GOOD
CANADA	CANADA	CANADA
HOME	HOME	HOME
KILLED	KILLED	KILLED

designation or mark shall be one of the grade designations specified in Regulation 1 associated with the words "Canada—Home Killed."

Definition of Quality

Space is too limited to give in full the official definitions of quality for the grades, but the following extracts will give a good idea of the quality required:

Select.—A steer or maiden heifer beef carcass having excellent conformation, finish and quality, which are broadly indicated by the following characteristics:

The carcass should be relatively short and stocky and heavily and uniformly fleshed

The finish should be ideal, fat being neither excessive nor deficient

The flesh should be firm, velvety, very finely grained and of a light rosy or cherry red color and in the thicker cuts should possess an abundance of marbling.

Prime.—A steer or heifer beef carcass having good conformation, finish and quality, which are broadly indicated by the following characteristics and are, in all respects, above the average.

Rounds should be reasonably thick and heavily muscled.

The fat covering should extend well over most of the exterior surfaces and generally be firm and smooth. Usually the fat should be firm, brittle, and reasonably white, but may have a slightly higher color.

The flesh generally should be moderately firm, the color ranging from a

SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN

The total number of cattle exported to Great Britain by all parties up to September 3rd amounted to 16,076. Alberta shipped 4,245, Saskatchewan, 892, Manitoba, 1,765, Ontario 8,860, Quebec 314.

The S.S. Salacia also sails on Saturday, September, 5th, carrying 550 cattle. There is no question but what the volume moved to the British market has been a factor in holding the quality cattle price from going to lower levels. It will also depend greatly on the volume that is exported this fall whether cattle prices will follow the wake of lower hog prices which is anticipated.

DAD MISSED IT

Mother (to little Neddie, who had just returned from his first hunting trip with daddy): "Hello! Sonny, did you and daddy have any luck?"

Neddie: "Oh, yes, daddy shot a rabbit."

Mother: "And who carried it home?"

Neddie: "Nobody, it runned."

NOTHING DOING

Terence—"Tis a fine lad ye have here. A magnificent head and noble features. Could ye lend me ten shillings?"

Pat—"I could not. 'Tis me wife's child by her first husband."—*Nottingham Evening Post.*

Results of Trials of Weed Destroyers

Warning Issued by Alberta Advisory Weed Board

"It has occurred to me that many of your farmer readers would receive benefit by having their attention drawn to the following extract from the recent announcement of the Alberta Advisory Weed Board," writes E. L. Gray, Field Crops Commissioner for the Province: "Single applications of chemical weed destroyers at the rates recommended by the manufacturers did not, except in a few cases, completely eradicate the weeds; either a heavier or second and third applications were required."

Mr. Gray states that despite financial conditions large quantities of chemical weed destroyers are being used this year, and that effectiveness is being reduced by the making of applications which are too light to produce results.

The Alberta Advisory Weed Board, in the course of an announcement released for publication, states:

The Alberta Advisory Weed Board, meeting in Edmonton recently, decided to release the information obtained for it to date from the trials with commercial chemical weed destroyers conducted by the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

These trials were first undertaken in 1929 to ascertain the value of commercial herbicides being offered for sale to the farmers of the Province. In 1930 they were supplementary to a larger program begun by the National Research Council of Canada with the use of pure chemicals as weed destroyers. Most of the trials have been conducted in the Raymond district, with minor tests in the Edmonton, Olds and Buffalo Lake localities. The information obtained from them may have to be qualified in future, inasmuch as they have only been under way for two seasons. Nevertheless, the members of the Advisory Weed Board feel that large sums of money are being spent annually for chemical weed destroyers by individual farmers, municipalities or companies; and they believe that these should be given the information obtained from the trials to date.

Expense Limits Use

The Board is of the opinion that the use of chemical weed destroyers for the eradication of perennials is impractical where good tillage methods can be followed. Experiments show that most of the products offered for sale in Alberta are effective in proportion to the quantity of sodium chlorate applied per acre. This chlorate requires a rate of application of between eight and nine hundred pounds per acre to be effective in controlling the worst perennial weeds. The expense of such rates of application limits the use of these chemicals to small inaccessible areas, small weed patches in cultivated fields, barren or rough lands, or lake shores where tillage is impossible, and where the weed infestation is sufficient to justify a large cash outlay.

The Board urges farmers purchasing chemicals to use the greatest of caution in the care and handling of them on account of the fire hazard attached to sodium chlorate. Clothing which has been saturated with sodium chlorate spray, and then allowed to dry, may be ignited with almost explosive suddenness by a single spark; it is dangerous to walk through a patch of vegetation on

which sodium chlorate has been allowed to dry.

In the trials of the past two seasons chemicals which have reduced the growth and injured the stand of Canada Thistle, perennial Sow Thistle and Couch Grass were Atlacide, Formite and Alsask. Single applications of these at the rates recommended by the manufacturers did not, except in a few cases, completely eradicate the weeds; either a heavier or second and third applications were required. Whenever they were used in effective quantities, either in single or multiple applications, they produced a condition in the soil detrimental to all plant growth. In addition to the above-mentioned chemicals, others which showed promise of reducing the growth and injuring Canada Thistle and Perennial Sow Thistle were Kaempfe 33 and Weed-Cop. Chemicals which either were not effective or showed little promise of eradicating Canada and Perennial Sow Thistles at the rates of application recommended by their respective manufacturers were Dominion, Weed Ex, Raphanite, Powlan Thistle Weed Killer, Stoldt's 606 and Disteltod.

An Impartial View of Russia

H. R. KNICKERBOCKER on Labor's Position

Upon labor conditions in Russia conflicting views have been expressed by writers in the press. Until comparatively recently, in fact, no writer, no matter how well-informed he might be nor how extensive his experience of life in that country, could get his views published at all in the average daily newspaper unless he devoted himself mainly to anti-Russian propaganda. The ban has now been partially lifted, and it is possible for discriminating readers to select the wheat from the chaff, and to find at times, even in the press, unprejudiced news articles on the subject by acknowledged authorities. Russia is still a technically backward country, engaged in a colossal effort to extend its productive resources and so eventually raise the standard of living of its people to a high level, but in the meantime, the standard remains admittedly much lower than that of Western countries, though unemployment has been banished.

In view of the diverse accounts which have been given of the prevailing conditions, and particularly of the fact that the Canadian Government, alone among the more important states of the world, has imposed an embargo on Russian products on the alleged ground, among others, that Russian labor is "forced", a statement by H. R. Knickerbocker, over the Columbia Broadcasting system of the United States a few weeks ago, is of exceptional interest. Incidentally, our own Government, in formulating the "forced Labor" charge, conveniently ignored the proven existence of child slavery in China, with which country both the Government and the Chamber of Commerce seek by a vigorous policy to promote trade; and they further ignored the existence in various other countries with which we seek to encourage trade of actual slave conditions or conditions approximating to slavery.

Mr. Knickerbocker has the reputation of being one of the best-informed and most impartial of present-day authorities on Russia. He wrote a series of articles which appeared last winter in the *Calgary*

EVERY FARMER in Western Canada is now free to sell his grain on the open market. Thousands of former customers again look to United Grain Growers to handle their grain.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS seeks the business of farmers on its long record of satisfactory service, on its financial strength, on its twenty-five years of successful experience in selling farmers' grain on the open market. The open market experience of this farmers' company, taking volume and length of service together, is quite unmatched in Western Canada.

Assure yourself of safety and good service by delivering your grain to a U.G.G. elevator or consigning it to United Grain Growers Limited.

466 Country Elevators

TERMINALS at Port Arthur and Vancouver

**Export Offices at New York and
Winnipeg**

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers
WINNIPEG

Lougheed Building
CALGARY

Herald, and more recently completed another.

In the Columbia Broadcast he said in part:

"I worked as a correspondent in Moscow for two years and last year I travelled about 10,000 miles through the Soviet Union to make a report on the Five-Year Plan for the New York *Evening Post* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. If the Russian people are in chains, they have put them on since I was there. You can see a great many people on a ten-thousand-mile trip, but I saw no signs of forced labor under police compulsion. The only thing of the kind I saw was in one place out in the Iraks where we passed a road gang of convicts, who had been working on highway construction. In the twenty-odd factories and mines I visited, many of them away off the beaten track, my chief impression of the workers was that they were a cocky lot; you would think they owned the country. Maybe they do and maybe they don't, but they think so, and I have never seen a slave who thought he was the boss. My only contribution to this subject, as an eyewitness observer, is that I saw no forced labor employed in any branch of Russian industry, which is not equivalent to a general denial that there is any."

Bankers are internationalists because the controllers of an international organization are so much the further beyond control by national electorates, who, of course, can only vote within their own country.—*The New Age*.

Against Policy of Isolation

Dean of Canterbury on Cultural Relations With Russia.

At a time when the Bennett Government, alone among the Governments of the important states of the world, is intent upon reducing intercourse between Canada and Russia to a minimum, by banning import trade, and by other means, in Great Britain a more enlightened policy prevails. "The Society for Cultural Relations Between the People of the British Commonwealth and the U.S.S.R." numbers among its members many of the most distinguished citizens of Great Britain, and it is hoped that its activities will shortly be extended throughout the Empire.

Among the speakers at a recent meeting of the Society, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, stated in part:

"Every day we get fresh and tantalizing glimpses of the work the Russians are doing in architecture, dramatic art, and technical education. Frankly, some of these achievements astonish us. We would know more, and more accurately. And we would give as well as receive. The Anglo-Saxon world has, we believe, great and indispensable contributions to give in the matter of life and thinking, of science, art, sociology and religion. What we aim at is a diffusion of information as to the developments in both countries. We believe that science and knowledge should know no frontiers.

"In conclusion, I would add that it is, to my thinking, disastrous that any country—let alone a country so vast as Russia, occupying a sixth of the whole habitable surface of the globe—should be cut off from all contact with the rest of the world. Disastrous for Russia; disastrous for us. And there is always a

danger in suppressed information or falsified information. But if we would have true information it must be through points of contact such as that which our society seeks to create and to foster; a contact which comes through a mutual knowledge of the developments all peoples are making in science, education, philosophy, art, literature and social and economic science."

Proper Function of Banks

"The ultimate or fundamental ownership of money . . . resides in the community which uses it, and not in the banks which manufacture it. A community owns or should own its own economic blood as a man owns his red

blood. Doctors are useful as experts for helping a man to keep his blood pure and in wholesome flow, but a doctor does not own another man's blood, not even if he saves his life. And we should view with some suspicion a printing firm which simply because it printed railway tickets managed to establish a subtle ascendancy over the whole railway system and made engine drivers and porters beholden to it. In the same way the banks cannot lay any particular claim to money itself merely because they happen to work the machinery for creating it. Regarded rightly, banks are the agents delegated by society to work money's moderately complicated machinery, and not to control monetary policy, as Mr. McKenna, at an annual meeting of the Midland Bank confessed they did."—Maurice Colbourne.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 5)

U.F.A. Local Activities

River Bend U.F.A. Local, reports the secretary, Charles Nousek, "are giving the U. F. A. co-operative purchasing scheme our thorough attention, and hope to be prepared in the future to follow the example of other districts."

Winfield U.F.A. Local at their annual picnic cleared \$50, to be applied towards the payment for a piano, purchased last spring. This is a joint Local, writes the secretary, Mrs. Anna M. Taylor, "with not very many members—but those we have are enthusiastic workers."

The death occurred recently of Francois Courtemanche, prominent farmer of Lafond, who was for some five years secretary of the Beaver River, U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association. "He will be greatly missed by all who knew him," writes L. Z. Magnant, secretary of St. Lina Local.

"The co-operative spirit of the people was shown recently when the citizens of Prospect Valley took part in helping me harvest my crop," writes H. C. Bevington of Edgerton. "I have been laid up for some time with a bad ankle so I fully appreciated the help and wish to take this opportunity of thanking all who gave me a hand."

The hospital agreement was thoroughly canvassed at the last meeting of Lone Ridge U.F.A. Local, when the secretary, T. Steedman, read correspondence in connection with the scheme, and explained the way the Bigstone Municipality would be affected. Several misunderstandings were removed, and the scheme met with general approval. H. J. Montgomery, M.L.A., then gave an address, which was followed by considerable discussion. The ladies served lunch.

The secretary of Owlseye U.F.A. Local, J. C. Wolfe, writes:

"I am directed by this Local to forward to you the following resolution passed at last meeting, requesting that it be published in *The U.F.A. magazine*: "Moved by Mr. T. Nissen: That this Local view with great satisfaction the bold stand taken by our President (Mr. Gardiner) in exposing the Beauharnois scandal, and we wish to express our appreciation for the able manner

in which he has handled the whole situation and we hope that he will carry on with his good work and be the means of bringing the culprits to book.

"Seconded by Mr. H. Anderson and carried unanimously."

P. P. Solberg, secretary of Square Deal Local, U.F.A., reports that the following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Local and forwarded to Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce:

"Whereas, the Stamp Commission was financed by the people of Canada, and

"Whereas, the appendix of the Stamp Report contained Grain Trade propaganda;

"The negligence, wilful or otherwise, of the Federal Government in allowing this propaganda to be inserted cannot be too strongly condemned."

We have been requested by Falher U.F.A. Local to publish the resolution below which was passed by a recent meeting of the Local. A copy of the resolution, we are informed in a letter from Henry Martel, president, and R. J. Perkins, secretary-treasurer, has also been forwarded to Premier Brownlee.

It appears that L. A. Giroux, M.L.A., in a press interview, stated that in some districts farmers who were known to be members of the U.F.A. were getting relief while other farmers were discriminated against owing to a "system of patronage which has grown up in connection with road construction and maintenance work."

The Local resolution read as follows:

"We, members of the Falher U.F.A. Local, protest against a certain statement made to the press by L.A. Giroux, M.L.A., for Grouard, in regard to relief this past month, done by the Government. We certify that none of the 49 voters at Falher poll and none of our U.F.A. members had any relief whatever from the Province of Alberta."

"Folk High Schools"

"The Folk High Schools of Denmark and the Development of a Farming Community" will be the subject of an illustrated lecture to be given in Calgary, October 1st, by Peter Manniche. Mr. Manniche, who is principal of the Folk High School of Copenhagen, Denmark, is touring Canada under the auspices of the National Council of Education.

QUAINT IDEAS ON FREE SPEECH

(Toronto Star)

It was, of course, to be expected that the dear old *Globe* of Toronto would applaud the government's carte blanche method of financing the putting down of Reds. Reds are a nightmare to the *Globe*; it lives in constant fear of one popping out of its table napkin every time it has dinner.

But in giving its reasons, we are unable to follow. It says:

Mr. Bennett will be criticized, of course, in the name of freedom and free speech. Loyal Canadians, however, will be concerned about the freedom of good citizens, not the undesirable ones, the small minority which tries to make the rest uncomfortable.

This is as naive as it is revealing. Intelligent Canadians, it need hardly be pointed out, will be as much concerned in the freedom of speech of undesirable citizens; i. e., undesirable to the editor of the *Globe*, as they will be about the freedom of speech of good citizens, i. e., "good" according to the canons of the *Globe*. That is the very test of the doctrine of free speech. Those who believe in free speech except for those whose opinions they do not like are talking nonsense.

Note that it is because the "undesirable" citizens make it feel "uncomfortable" that the *Globe* believes in putting them down by the police. It is sad, indeed, that the custodian of the ideas of quite a few good Canadians regarding the principles of free speech is a newspaper with such confused notions.

TACT

And the Pulitzer prize for diplomatic journalism should go to the Arkansas editor who printed the following item:

"Miss Beulah Blank, a Batesville belle of twenty summers, is visiting her twin brother, aged thirty-two."—Ted Cook, in the *New York American*.

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LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES Cordwood and Slabs—Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

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Alberta Wheat Pool members may pool any portion of their wheat or may sell any portion in any way selected at any time desired. The choice is left with the individual.

Alberta Wheat Pool Elevators are operated under a public license and will buy or handle any grain on an open market basis, whether delivered by a Pool member or any other farmer.

The reputation for fairness gained by the Alberta Pool Elevators should be an inducement for all grain growers to patronize these Pool Elevators.

The maintenance of the Alberta Pool Elevator system on a grower-control co-operative basis depends on the grain producers of the Province. Producers can assure the perpetuation of this grower-controlled organization by delivering their wheat to Pool Elevators.

Message from the U.F.A. President

Robert Gardiner, M.P., president of the United Farmers of Alberta, says:

"Looking to the future I am confident that Alberta farmers will never be satisfied by any system of marketing that is not strictly co-operative in its basis, because no other system can meet their needs.

"By patronizing Pool Elevators we can speed the day when the co-operative system will be firmly established as the normal method of handling our products."

Inserted by

Alberta Wheat Pool